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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1921

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TEACHING CATALOGING	Margaret Mann	929
THE CLEVELAND LIBRARY BOND ISSUE.....	Linda A. Eastman	933
THE PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE.....		
.....	Josephine Adams Rathbone	935
LIBRARY WORK WITH THE A. E. F. IN THE RHINE VALLEY		937
WHY THE LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION?.....	Marian C. Manley	939
DESIGNATION OF LIBRARY DEGREES	Edith M. Coulter	942
AN EXTERIOR SHOW-CASE FOR BOOK DISPLAY	H. O. Parkinson	941
EDITORIAL NOTES		945
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS		946
AMONG LIBRARIANS		956
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD		958
AMONG LIBRARIANS		960
RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES		962

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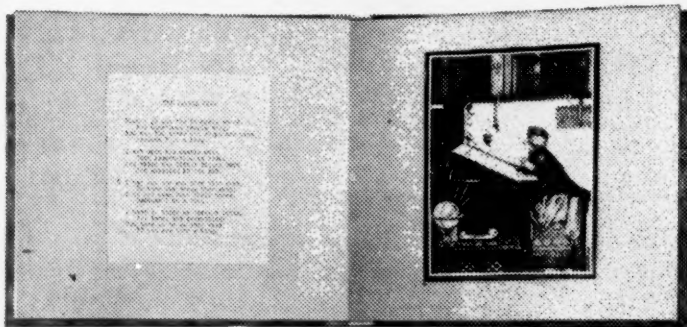
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1921



Teaching Cataloging*

By MARGARET MANN**

Cataloger, Engineering Societies Library, New York City.

THE teaching of any subject, especially in a professional or vocational field, demands a knowledge of the requirements of that special line of work in actual practice. The schools preparing students to enter the business world must know the demands met when theories are to be put into practice. This means that the methods of instruction may have to change with the development of the practical field.

There has been a steady growth and change in the practice of cataloging. This has come thru several channels. Each year the field of bibliography has been strengthened so that library catalogs have come to be supplementary to these bibliographies rather than forerunners of them. A few years ago we did not have the U. S. Catalog, the *Reader's Guide* and a great number of special bibliographies which I shall not take time to mention. These printed catalogs necessarily make it less essential to include in our library catalogs the multiplicity of bibliographical detail which was essential before these were accessible.

The privilege offered by the Library of Congress has had the greatest influence in cataloging. By our ability to purchase printed catalog cards the problem of cataloging the small library has surely been lessened and the large libraries have, thru their use, been able to accumulate a reference tool which is invaluable to the cataloger and solves many problems formerly answered only after consulting many reference books.

These cards have introduced an executive angle into the cataloger's routine and have changed

the organization of the work by eliminating certain elements and adding new and different ones. They test the cataloger's adaptability and her judgment. Routines of cost accounting enter in, new methods of checking must be devised and a general change is necessary if the work is to conform to Library of Congress practice. By this co-operative cataloging details of form and technique have become fixed and the time formerly spent in our fussy efforts to compile a catalog uniform with that of our neighbor library can be devoted to other and broader lines. Some have been slow to see the great advantages which come with this splendid achievement of standardization, but the cataloger who does not avail herself of these cards is not running her department on an economic basis; nor is she producing a catalog equal in quality to one she can prepare with their use.

Librarians, influenced by their trustees, are making greater demands on catalogers to reduce cost, and are requiring more definite arguments as to the reasons for the expenditures pertinent to this line of work.

Specialists are reaching out for more assistance in their research work. This is demonstrated by the establishment of special libraries and research departments connected with industrial plants.

The cataloger can no longer serve in the rôle of one who makes a list of books. She is today making a catalog for people who live in a very busy world. She must understand that these people are busy and that they have little time to delve into the books. What they want is that the delving be done for them. Their literary food must come to them predigested. In other words the cataloger must be the research worker and must perpetuate the results of her efforts.

We must meet our clients on their own terms, try to speak their language and get their point of view. A cataloger must have more imagination than a story teller, because she must put

*Read before the Association of American Library Schools, Boston, 1921.

**This paper expresses the views of only one person. It has been printed at the suggestion of the President of the Association of American Library Schools. It was written rather to provoke discussion than to advance any one method, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the writer will welcome contributions from those who may be interested in answering or furthering some of the ideas here advanced.—M. M.

herself in the place of the person who is seeking all kinds of knowledge.

If we are to show results and convince the library board of our right to exist we must be alive to every need. To be a bit personal, I am at present trying in every way to convince engineers that they need to spend a large sum of money in installing a standard system of indexing and classifying their society library, and my one effort is to translate my arguments into engineering terms. For example, all engineers are interested in testing laboratories—they test everything from concrete to glue, and I am inclined to call our catalog department “the testing laboratory for books” so that the engineers may see that we have a method in our analysis of books, and that by this scientific method we parallel their work along other analytical lines.

Cataloging has its scholarly side and its business side. Its methods are two-fold, they require the knowledge of an expert, and the technique possessed by a good clerk. The time of the trained cataloger is no longer given to manifold cards. She devotes her time and efforts to the scholarly side of the work, leaving the routine and details to clerks and typists. All libraries, even the smaller ones, report in answer to a questionnaire, that trained catalogers do no detailed work beyond writing the first main card. All supplementary work is done by clerks and typists.

What field shall the library schools cover in their instruction?

All library workers, no matter in what branch of the work they may specialize, need a knowledge of cataloging. The catalog is the one instrument which spreads out the contents of the library. It is a quick and direct road to sources, and in order to apply it, or any tool, intelligently we must know how it works and the extent of its power. If this is true all students must have some knowledge of cataloging.

Starting with this premise the next question is to plan a course which may prepare: (1) All to use a catalog. (2) Some to make a simple catalog for a small library. (3) Some to become expert catalogers.

Library school instructors are always confronted with the perplexing question of specialization. The demands made upon the schools are as varied as are the sizes of the libraries and it is of course impossible to answer each and every requirement. Those who have struggled to please all know that it is quite impossible, and that all that can be done in a one-year course is to find the fundamentals of each subject and so to inculcate these underlying principles that the student can adapt, develop and build as necessity arises.

The vital thing is to find the essentials of each subject and build up a well balanced curriculum giving proper and equal emphasis to each course, and to see that each course is presented by one who is a staunch believer in her subject, thoroly versed in her specialty and thoroly informed as to the demands to be made upon her students when they go into the field.

The cataloger's field is books—books of every kind and covering every subject—written by every type of author, be he man, woman, corporation, institution or government. She must so present these books that the average user of a library will find not only what he is seeking, but be led into new fields. This is a large order.

What do students who enter the library school know about books? We take blindfolded students into a dense forest of books, remove the bandage and say these are yours to be recorded so that anybody and everybody can use them; and what do we meet? Students dumbfounded at the quantity before them. They have no conception of subjects in the large. They know there are books on chemistry but when they are asked to tell you the various kinds, as organic, inorganic, analytical, etc., they are quite at sea, nor is it surprising when we realize that in no other branch of education or work, unless it be in a book store, have they had even the opportunity to see and handle books in quantities. I believe that just here is where we should stop, get their interest, and help them to blaze the trail by introducing them to subjects. It is necessary to study the contents of the storehouse before presenting it in its true value.

Each class of literature has certain types of subjects and these types present certain problems. An experienced cataloger soon learns to watch for certain characteristics and certain pitfalls. She knows what subjects overlap, what subjects are changing, what subjects are becoming obsolete. She should know what the approach is to certain subjects, how certain types of books are asked for, where they fall in the library scheme, etc. If we can show students the meaning of books from the library standpoint without introducing the technique, books will continue to be books and not dreadful problems in cataloging, and if they get an idea of the extent of their field they will soon realize how necessary it is to have some well defined system for putting this mass of information over. Given the conception of the need, the method is not so likely to be questioned.

The study of subjects, or rather groups of subjects, would be a valuable preface to the study of any system of classification and cataloging and would, I believe, give students a better conception of both of these courses. This

study would involve the use of the catalog, use of the shelves and use of the general reference books. May I give an example of how such a course could be conducted?

Take the group including Education, Psychology, Educational psychology, Child study, Kindergarten, Montessori method.

Introduce such questions as these:

1. How would you divide the subject of education?
2. What relation has psychology to education?
3. What is educational psychology and how does it differ from child study? Bring in definitions from Baldwin's Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology.
4. What kind of information do you find in Monroe's Dictionary of Education?
5. What are text-books? Select ten from the library.
6. Do text-books show you *how* to teach? If not, why not?
7. What is the difference between the Froebel system of education and that of Montessori?
8. What are the limits of elementary education? Of secondary education?
9. Would you want books on the teaching of a special subject to stand with that subject or with the books on teaching, for example, books on the teaching of architecture? Give arguments.
10. Would you expect to find back numbers of college catalogs in a library?
12. Where would you expect to find a life of Froebel? Do the books contribute to his life or his system?

I believe such subjects would interest students and give them the incentive to think, and after all is not that the main purpose of any education? These lectures—say ten of them—should be shorn of all technique. No mention should be made of Dewey or of any code of rules. Of course the instructor would naturally build up the course along the natural library classification schemes, but if students are required to tackle both subjects and technique at the same time one is sure to suffer, and when it is not possible to do a thing well the interest is sure to lag.

Following these lectures on subjects or classes of books, the practical application of books from these fields could be introduced and students asked to study means for presenting them to readers. Having made a survey of the field the problem of presentation can next be approached.

Now as to the technique.

Much criticism is heard about the emphasis placed upon technique in our library schools.

In answer to the questionnaires mentioned above, the opinion generally expressed was that the emphasis in teaching cataloging is misplaced; too much being given to technique and too little to the broader side of the work. Some say this emphasis has killed the interest in the subject, made catalogers narrow and fussy, and crushed individuality. Library instructors, on the other hand, are quite likely to say that this drill is necessary to insure accuracy and carefulness—two qualities essential to the cataloger. But according to results culled from these same letters we find that one of the elements most lacking in library school students is accuracy. This would rather go to prove that our methods may not be accomplishing the results they are supposed to bring.

I myself believe it is not all in the emphasis, but rather the fault of a poorly balanced curriculum. It has been customary in library schools to link this whole subject of technique with cataloging. It is in this course that the student is tested as to her accuracy, neatness, narrowness, slowness, quickness, writing, spelling and many other petty branches of our science. If she shows a dislike for detail she is considered a bad cataloger and is encouraged to drop this subject and turn her efforts to the broad and more interesting side of library work. Is a curriculum a well balanced one which crowds into one course the technique which is common to *all* branches of library work? And, on the other hand, is it just to the cataloging so to wrap it in red tape that it is in danger of being taught as a craft rather than as a science? The writing of the catalog card is only a means to an end. It is important in the same way that it is important for a newspaper to print a legible and attractive sheet, but the mechanic's end should not overbalance the creator's end. How can technique be divorced from cataloging? In actual practice it is a part of cataloging and cannot be divorced from it any more than the use of capital letters can be cut out by the librarian when he writes his annual report. But in the library school curriculum I believe there should be a short course in technique peculiar to *library* work, not peculiar to cataloging. Such a course should include tests in accuracy, neatness, ability to write and print legibly, ability to prepare and correct copy. In other words it should include about what is given to students in a printers' school in the preparation of copy, and a good text to follow would be the "Style Book" issued by the University of Chicago Press. The criticism may be raised that only by *doing* can students really become familiar with the necessity for accurate and painstaking work. My answer to this is

that there is not time to present both the minute and broad side of cataloging and if this is true must we not make a choice? Take for example the subject of form. This has been fixed by the Library of Congress. There is no longer any question of form except to show a few short cuts in the use of Library of Congress cards and every library has its own way of cutting. What we want in catalogers is the judgment to cut when it is necessary, not the technical skill to change the order of notes, for example, according to a rule learned in the library school. No matter what form the library school teaches, the students must adapt their work to the rulings of the libraries into which they go, and what we want in catalogers is education, reliability, quickness, clearness of judgment and sound thinking, a proper conception of the use, purpose and extent of a catalog, together with a sufficient knowledge of the technique to direct clerical workers and typists.

My experience in teaching leads me to differ with some practical catalogers in thinking that the library schools should teach everything a cataloger ought to know. I fully realize that this is impossible. One of the criticisms most frequently heard, and one emphasized in the answer to the question "Wherein are library school students lacking?" is in language equipment. I agree that this is lacking in many catalogers, but I do not believe that library schools can give instruction in foreign languages. But if a student matriculating has an unusual language equipment that student should be encouraged to train for bibliographic work, and I think more foreign books should be introduced into the cataloging practice so that students may know for example, that the omissions in a title are likely to change the grammatical construction of that title and that accents are omitted from French title pages if the title page happens to be printed in capital letters.

Surely with the limit of time given to each subject one can only expect grounding in the principles peculiar to that subject, but with this there must be the ability to think, reason and make intelligent application.

Library of Congress cards should be used even in teaching cataloging. Students must be familiar with Library of Congress practice, must know how to order, check and supplement these cards. Introduce into the laboratory practice a certain proportion of books for which Library of Congress cards can and cannot be obtained and let these be cataloged in conformity with Library of Congress practice. The use of the unit card is now accepted without question as being the most economical, satisfactory and uniform. Students are frequently unaware of the

work necessary to supplement the purchased cards, such as the making of reference cards, etc.

Would it not be feasible for a working catalog to be in the cataloger's laboratory? This could be built up with Library of Congress cards with little expense and furnish a working tool into which students may fit the books they are required to catalog. Very few catalogers begin with no catalog when they enter the practice field and often they lack the ability to contribute intelligently to a catalog which is already functioning. Furthermore they should use a catalog properly guided, labeled and alphabetized rather than go out with the idea that their own individual sample catalog is a model. By contributing to a common catalog they will get a more correct conception of the necessity of uniformity, accuracy and consistency.

In teaching I believe the method should be books followed by rules not rules followed by books which have been chosen to illustrate a definite rule. My experience has been that greater interest can be aroused by this method and more work covered in a given time. Place books in the hands of students and let them reason out the best way to present these books by putting themselves into the place of the reader. For example I tried this with a class for one week and at the end of the week I checked books against the rules and found that students had covered, learned and digested ten rules and could formulate these rules without difficulty, and they had access to no code. Surely in teaching cataloging the real benefit to student comes from class discussion *after* they have cataloged, not before.

The A. L. A. code is not a text-book and should not be used as such. A lawyer would not use the Revised Statutes in teaching law students. I do not mean to belittle the A. L. A. code; it is an excellent tool and one to which reference must constantly be made, but it was not written to be used as a text in teaching cataloging.

One splendid test of accuracy, judgment and decision is to have students revise the work of others. By conducting the practical period of the cataloging lessons as one would conduct a catalog department, the practice in this, as well as in executive work, could be introduced. Allow each student to serve as class reviser—subject of course to revision by the instructor, have student make one card and add dictations to this card by which the cards could be manifolded, return cards to students to proof-read and revise, let them see their own mistakes. This will reveal the student's ability to dictate so that another can copy and will also give em-

phasis to mistakes, a thing which always drives home the real meaning of carefulness. The students should also take a turn as typist, and so see the work from this angle. Let class discussion follow the practical work at which time a perfect set of cards will be selected for the catalog.

Just a word as to the order of subjects in the curriculum. My own opinion, reached after both teaching and using the products of teachers, is that classification, subject headings and cataloging should run as parallel courses and should, if possible, be given by one and the same instructor. Books should not be left incomplete even during instruction. I think this leads to loose correlation and inefficient work. The same books should be carried thru the three courses—classify today, assign heading tomorrow and catalog the next day. If the plan of giving a course in subjects is followed, as was suggested early in this paper, less time need be spent in these specific courses, because the background has already been worked in.

Advanced cataloging which is required by the large libraries can only be given, I believe, as an elective and should consist almost wholly of

carefully directed practice work followed by free class discussion.

I have tried to make the following points:

1. Offer a course in subjects divested of all technique.

2. Eliminate much of the technique now taught as a part of cataloging and give it as library technique, not as cataloging.

3. Let method be books followed by rules, not rules followed by books.

4. Use Library of Congress cards in instruction and let students contribute to a catalog already functioning.

5. Conduct the course so that students may have experience in revision, executive work, etc.

Love for and interest in books is one of the reasons most frequently given for taking up library work. If this reason be a real one the way to satisfy it is to catalog books. No other side of the work brings one into such close and intimate relation with all fields of knowledge. It offers unlimited pleasure, profit and interest and if it has its just share of appreciation, and proper emphasis is given to its scope and purpose I believe it would attract the best students, and by so doing would dignify our work and add power to our efforts.

The Cleveland Library Bond Issue

ON September 23rd the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Public Library decided to ask the electors to vote on November 8th on a bond issue of an additional \$2,000,000 to enable it to proceed to build the Main Library building.

The fact that Cleveland is dangerously near the limit of its bonded indebtedness, that it is one of the industrial cities which is feeling the effects of the financial depression very seriously, and that rigid curtailment of public expenditures was the chief talking point of several of the seven candidates for mayor, made this an exceptionally difficult time to ask for authorization of such a bond issue.

Arrangements with the Board of Elections and other preliminaries consumed a couple of weeks, and left just about one month for a publicity campaign. Metaphorically speaking, the chairman of the special committee of the Board and the staff took off their coats and went to work. The following outline partially indicates the special activities of the month:

Library branches keep card lists of all organizations in their districts, with names of officers or members to be reached. These were followed for whatever co-operation they would give.

Public schools asked to co-operate as far as they could.

Community centers and all meetings of adults in school buildings reached.

All churches asked to read letter from pulpit and put notices in bulletins. Federation of Churches addressed at a big meeting. The Chancellor of the Diocese gave permission to use his name in letter to Catholic churches.

Business, social and other clubs, societies, lodges, unions, etc., reached thru their bulletins, meetings, etc. A special letter asking for endorsement and support, sent from office, with sample to branches for information in following up.

Co-operation of all merchants and storekeepers asked for in any way they could give it; ten thousand window-cards used and many thousands of circulars distributed by storekeepers.

Special appeal made to the employees, thru business firms where there are library stations and others.

Slides or films shown in the moving picture houses for a week before election.

Classes in public speaking at the University, Y. M. C. A., etc., furnished with sample speech on Library Bonds for practice work. These classes at the "Ad." Club and the University furnished volunteer speakers for many meetings.

Newspapers, neighborhood and school papers, house-organs and all other Cleveland publications furnished with "copy," and co-operation of editors, feature writers and reporters obtained.

Foreign-language newspapers, churches and societies followed by a special committee.

Over a quarter of a million leaflets and dodgers printed, and distributed with library books, in packages, at meetings, etc.

Volunteers utilized in all ways that could be devised. Among organizations the Recreation Council, the women's study clubs, the Camp Fire Girls and the Boy Scouts were particularly helpful.

Letters were written to selected lists of several thousand individuals.

Window exhibits arranged in many banks and stores.

Speakers booked for every meeting of every organization which could be asked and would give time; talks varied from five to thirty minutes.

Cloth runners, sixteen feet long, on library branches and several on site of building. Runners on several other buildings and on library machines.

Windshield stickers distributed for automobiles.

House to house canvass in many neighborhoods. Dodgers distributed to crowds boarding street cars at the Public Square and other downtown terminals.

Library staff endeavored to "sell" the idea that Cleveland must have a Main Library *now* to every adult talked to in and out of the Library, and to ask every friend of the Library to do the same. (Practically all of the objections encountered were on the ground of high taxes and hard times.)

A donated truck toured the city during the last week, decorated as a float, carrying an immense book, printed with slogans in giant type which he who ran might read.

Many individual "objectors" not convinced by staff members were written to by the librarian, or in a few special cases by a trustee.

Finally, on election day, the staff and volunteer helpers manned the polls during the busiest hours to speak a last word and distribute sample ballots, as the Board of Elections had provided a ballot with wording unfortunately obscure.

Election returns show 140,484 ballots cast on the Library Bond Issue; of the eight ballots voted on, this was the largest number of ballots cast, excepting that for mayor. The Bond Issue was carried by a majority of over twenty thousand. The one other bond issue asked for, an additional two million dollars for the Criminal

Courts and Jail building, was defeated for the fourth time by an overwhelming majority.

The election figures are interesting in comparison with those for the bond issue for the first two million dollars in the spring of 1912, when the total number of votes cast was only 34,113, and the majority but 1477.

The first bonds were sold in 1916 and with the premiums and the interest since accumulated, the funds in hand are now about two and a half millions and the new bond issue will give a total of four and a half million dollars. The Board framed the question so that any surplus may be used for branch buildings.

A sample set of circulars, letters, posters, etc., and of newspaper and other printed publicity so far as available is being prepared by request for the office of the A. L. A.

LINDA A. EASTMAN.

Cleveland, November 9, 1921.

Library Buying Thru the "A.L.P."

IN August last, this office underwent a change of management, and the present Agent is J. Delbourgo.

Due to the uncertainty and constant fluctuations of the rate of exchange, we find impractical the offer made on July 25th, appearing in the September 1st issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Our terms hereafter, and until further notice, will be as follows:

1. Publications purchased from New York stock will be charged at list price in francs at the current rate of exchange, plus two and a half cents to the franc, less five per cent for cash.

2. New books ordered and shipped from Europe or Latin America, directly to the Libraries without our handling, will be charged at the list price in francs converted at the current rate of exchange plus two and a half cents to the franc, less five per cent for cash.

3. Out of print books ordered from catalogs will be charged at the invoiced price of the dealer, plus shipping and packing expenses, reduced to dollars and cents at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of invoicing plus ten per cent commission.

4. Out of print books necessitating research work will be charged at the invoiced price of the dealer plus shipping and packing expenses reduced to dollars and cents at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of billing, plus five per cent for research work, plus ten per cent commission.

J. DELBOURGO, Agent.

The Pratt Institute School of Library Science

BY JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, Vice-director

THE library school at Pratt Institute, the second to be started, has just completed the thirtieth year of its life, and it is glad to celebrate its birthday by giving an account of itself.

Begun by Miss Margaret Healy, then director of the library, in the autumn of 1890, to train assistants primarily for and entirely by the staff of the Pratt Library, it soon came under the fostering care of Miss Mary W. Plummer who was appointed librarian a few months later. In 1895 it was reorganized, emerging from the status of a training class to that of a school, with Miss Plummer as director and with a regular faculty made up of those members of the staff who showed a special aptitude for teaching. On the opening of the present library building in 1896 the school acquired a physical setting worthy of its aspirations.

Miss Plummer was head both of the library and the school until 1904, the two organizations having unity but not identity. In 1904 she resigned the librarianship, retaining the directorship of the school which became a separate entity, but upon the resignation of Miss Plummer in 1911 to develop the Library School of the New York Public Library, provided for by Mr. Carnegie, the school and library were again united under the directorship of Mr. Edward F. Stevens who had been made librarian the year before. Miss Rathbone, chief instructor, who had been connected with the school since 1893 was made school executive with the title of vice-director, Miss Harriet B. Gooch, of the class of 1898, was appointed instructor in cataloging and other record work, and Miss Justine E. Day, formerly director's secretary, was made secretary of the school. This organization has continued with no change of personnel since 1911.

The school has graduated six hundred and twenty-five students during the thirty years of its life—six hundred women and twenty-five men. Of these about four hundred are still in active library work. Our last available figures are for 1919; but at that time one hundred and thirty-eight graduates were in public libraries, fifty-four in special libraries, forty-eight in educational libraries, and fourteen in state and county libraries.

Geographically our students are drawn from all sections of this country, including many from the Pacific Coast, and of late years a number have come from abroad: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Italy, Belgium, India, Japan, the Philippines, Canada, and the West

Indies all having sent representatives to the school. The map in the school office shows an almost equally wide distribution of our graduates.

So much for the outward facts in the history of the school. What have been its ideals, its purposes, its standards, and what special characteristic has it developed? To understand these it is necessary to know something of Pratt Institute of which it is a part and of the library which environs it. The two mottoes of Pratt Institute derived from its founder, the elder Charles Pratt, "Be true to your work and your work will be true to you" and "Help the other fellow" have worked out to produce in the Institute from the trustees, thru the faculty, the instructors, down to the very janitors, a respect for good work and a spirit of helpfulness. This is felt by the students in every department of the Institute, and thru the library this spirit is carried to the community at large.

From the beginning the Pratt Institute Free Library, organized in 1887 while the Brooklyn Library was still a subscription library and the Brooklyn Public Library which later absorbed it had not yet been started, was a free circulating and reference library for the people of Brooklyn, and many of the newer ideals of public service were developed here. In this environment the school acquired that bent toward public library work that it has always shown. It is fortunate, too, in that its students see functioning daily around them a library small enough to be readily comprehended and at the same time large enough to afford practice in the usual departments found in the average library—circulation, general reference, technical and art reference departments, periodical room and children's room. The library staff is composed largely of graduates of the school, and the practical work as planned and supervised by the department heads and assistants supplements the class room instruction and also tests it. If, for example, the students do not know the classification numbers it soon shows in their work in the circulating department and the teacher is made aware of it. Another great advantage of having a large part of the practical work done in the same building is the saving in time: students can be scheduled for work during the heart of the afternoon, from half past three to five, when they get the best experience, and yet have two hours and a half unbroken time for studying before their assignment. Then, too, the students learn the processes of regis-

tration, charging and discharging before they take up the theory of charging systems; they have found out how this library is arranged before they study classification; they have helped the reading public before they begin the fiction seminar and they have a concrete realization of what many of the problems are before learning how to solve them. They work in the library for two weeks before class room instruction begins and thereafter they are scheduled for some practical work each week, and in the third term they work in the library practically as members of the staff. It is this intimate relation between the library and the school that has necessitated limiting the size of the class. Twenty-five new people a year are all that the library can assimilate. The question of increasing the size of the class, with the consequent dilution of the practical work, or of increasing the tuition was referred to the class last year and they unanimously favored the proposal that the school be restricted to twenty-five students and the tuition be increased fifty per cent.

The curriculum has always been subject to change to meet changing conditions, and we have sought and used the advice and experience of our graduates thru the medium of a triennial questionnaire wherein they are invited to make suggestions as to the course. By means of these questionnaires we have kept in close touch with the working conditions of our graduates. We know what kinds of work they are doing, the types of libraries they are working in, as well as their hours, vacations, and salaries, and whether they desire a change of position or of kind of work. We are thus able to judge whether the course is really fitting our graduates for the work they are called on to do. When we find, as we did, recently, that few of our graduates do one kind of work only, but that most of them do work executive in nature, involving some cataloging, reference, circulating and children's work, in that order, in libraries preponderantly public in character, we feel that we are justified in confining ourselves to a general, well-rounded course in which the methods and problems emphasized are those of public libraries.

We are not, however, without opportunities for specialization. For those who incline toward children's work, courses in story-telling and children's work are offered, and they are given more work in our own and other children's rooms. The applied science room affords excellent experience for special library work, and those inclining toward that branch are given more practical work in that department. Many types of libraries in New York are willing to receive our students for practical work and they

are encouraged to avail themselves of such chances to acquire special experience.

Being in New York enables us to do a good deal of field work. In addition to the usual spring trip, when we visit in a triennial circuit New England, Pennsylvania and Washington, the class is taken to see many types of libraries in and about New York city. When, as often happens, the librarians are Pratt graduates, there is added a special interest and the visit is a visual demonstration of how the theory taught works in practice and may be adapted to local conditions.

The school keeps in very close touch with its graduates in other ways, also. It has a graduates' association to which ninety-one per cent of the graduates in active library work belong and in which nearly half of those who are married retain their membership. Because of the large number of graduates in and about New York, it is possible for the graduates to come together frequently and for the class to meet the graduates, thus feeling while still in the school that they are part of a larger fellowship than that of the class room.

The school has fortunately been able to overcome in great measure a disadvantage common to one year courses. It has been able, thanks to the close association with its graduates and to the unusual measure of continuity in the personnel of the staff and of the faculty, to build up a body of tradition and to preserve and hand on from year to year the "Pratt spirit" as a living force, the reality of which is felt by all who pass thru the school.



"PATHETIC FIGURES." Fontaine Fox in the New York Globe

Library Work with the A. E. F. on the Rhine

An Appreciation and An Appeal

I HAVE just spent a day and a half in the "occupied area" in charge of the American forces, chiefly visiting the Library in Coblenz and the various "huts" conducted by the Y. M. C. A. I can not refrain from expressing publicly to my colleagues my enthusiastic appreciation of the work being done under Miss Steere's competent direction in the main library and in the huts. We at Michigan, and the Library War Service Headquarters people, knew Miss Steere was a good librarian, but it took this work to show how good she is. The building was crowded on Sunday, the circulation records are fine, magazines and books are kept going to about twenty out-lying centers; and the women and children are not forgotten. As one officer said to me "This library is a perfect God-send to us!"

But the work is being sadly hampered by a lack of *new and interesting books*. In fact Miss Steere feels that her work will lose its grip on the American boys unless she has a goodly supply right soon of new fiction by popular authors. No matter who is to blame—it's red-tape in some office—there is no money for new books just now and no prospect of any for months. And I think it's up to American librarians to get those books to Miss Steere at once. The men and women who sent millions of volumes across the seas and to our camps aren't going to be balked by a paltry five hundred or thousand volumes!

Consider those American boys set down in little German villages or the small city of Coblenz. The pressure and drive of the war are gone—gone also the incentive of struggle and battle and the race for time. They are simply there—drilled a bit and kept as fit as possible, but with much idle time on their hands. Their pay buys an incredible number of German marks. The low sort of drinking place and many worse resorts are on every side. They are conquerors amid an alien population. They are literally surrounded by temptations known at home only to the gilded youth of fabulously wealthy parents. And they are a decent lot of youngsters, most of whom keep straight despite odds which are hardly fair. And every hour they spend in reading or in the "Y" huts is an hour well spent. Shall we let them get tired of coming and asking for new stories they haven't already read? That is exactly what is happen-

ing now. I beg American librarians to go out and get good, honest, *new* stories and tales for them. It's a poor librarian and a poor staff who couldn't afford to send at least one such book. We begged books from others for our boys in the war. Let's go out and give these books ourselves. Just go to the nearest bookstore and get a rattling good one you know the boys will like—no high-brow stuff—it's there in plenty—and mail it today to Miss Elizabeth B. Steere, Y. M. C. A. Library, Coblenz. Of course they could be sent by "Y" transportation—but why wait? Your Uncle Sam is a pretty cheap postman, and there's no red-tape about a book dropped into the mail box. The American librarians responded to every appeal we made in the war. Let's get busy for our own work in peace!

And I want to say a word for the "Y" girls. I take off my hat to these "Y" women in the occupied area. They are mostly running the various huts, and doing it tremendously well, too. They are clear-eyed, direct, business-like women, fearless, tactful, kind, human. They don't "baby" and coddle the men—they are as direct and keen as any man could be. But they are all of them distinctly feminine, and therein lies their power. The rooms are pretty and clean and homelike. They have that touch of womankind which was so sadly lacking in the "Y" huts we recall in the war. They have time now to do things well. The women in charge are mainly college graduates—proven and tried since early in the war. They know, too, what they are up against in their fight with evil for our boys. They have the calm, quiet air of competence which comes from the knowledge of good and evil. It's these girls I am asking you librarians at home to help thru our own Miss Steere who is now one of them. I am not easily moved by sentiment, but when I think what these women have given up to live in little villages in the Rhine valley, working day and night for the sake of keeping straight the boys in our Army, I can only bow in reverence. And the least I can do is to tell my colleagues at home how it looks to me.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP,
Coblenz, Germany, November 1, 1921.

The A. L. A. and Books for Coblenz

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A few days ago I received the following telegram: "Miss Steere Coblenz needs five hundred

new fiction to hold men, we cannot abandon work we began, please help thru Milam.

WM W. BISHOP, *Librarian*,
University of Michigan."

I replied that the A. L. A. had funds with which to provide books for these men even tho the work had been turned over to the Government.

Yesterday a letter appeared in the *New York Times* signed Paul T. Hickling asking that readers send magazines, books or other reading matter to Public Health Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C.

These two communications appear to indicate that the American Library Association is not meeting its obligation to subscribers to the funds raised for providing books to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

If I have read the reports of the Treasurer aright there is a surplus in our Special Funds which should care for the hospital service, and most assuredly should supply books to the men at Coblenz.

With others I am somewhat disturbed over this matter because of a letter received last August by one of our branch librarians asking if we could send books to the men at Coblenz as the supply was exhausted.

At my suggestion this request was turned over to the Secretary of the A. L. A. and a reply received to the effect that the War Department had taken over the Library Service and that the letter of inquiry would be forwarded to L. L. Dickerson, development specialist for libraries, War Department, Washington.

No reply was received from the War Department until September 16th after a second inquiry had been sent. The answer was to this effect:

"Since the American Library Association withdrew from Germany last January the library activities have been under the administration of the Y. M. C. A."

It appears that the Y. M. C. A. budget did not contain an amount sufficient to carry on the work of supplying books to the men and no appropriation had been made by the War Department for this purpose.

To my mind this situation is very unfortunate for the American Library Association. It seems to me that so long as there is a balance in the A. L. A. War funds subscribed by the public for the purpose of providing books for soldiers the officials of our Association should supply such reading matter as may be necessary to meet the requirements, even tho the War Department, the Y. M. C. A. or any other organization fails to do it.

Publicity is given to this letter in the hope that the members of the Association will realize the obligation which is still upon us to supply books to the Army and Navy and particularly to those men who are stationed in the Rhine district.

FRANK P. HILL.

Brooklyn Public Library.

Transfer of A. L. A. War Activities

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Dr. Hill has sent a copy of his letter of November 2d to the American Library Association and it seems appropriate that the following statement should be presented in the columns of the JOURNAL with Dr. Hill's letter:

On November 1, 1920, the American Library Association informed the Secretary of War that the War Service Funds would be practically exhausted by the 1st of January and that we "would (apparently) be obliged to terminate our library service to the American Forces in Germany" some time before December 31st.

The Adjutant General, on November 10th, telegraphed that the Commanding General of the American Forces in Germany had been cabled "for his recommendations as to handling library service in Germany."

On November 12th, we telegraphed the Adjutant General that we had received "reasonably definite assurance some further funds" and that we could continue Coblenz service somewhat longer than previously anticipated.

A letter from the War Department, dated December 4th, indicated "that if the American Library Association is to withdraw from Germany in the next few months it would be about as well to do so on January 1, 1921, as later, if there are no special reasons for continuing a longer period."

On December 2d, the Adjutant General wrote "that the War Department will be very glad to accept the books and equipment now utilized by you in maintaining library service in Germany upon the termination of your service, and that the Commanding General, American forces in Germany, has been notified to take over from your organization in Germany these books and equipment with a view to continuing the library service as far as is possible under the circumstances. Unfortunately, the shortage of funds for recreational purposes within the Army forbids making an allotment to the Commanding General of the American Forces in Germany for this purpose, and he will be compelled to operate the service with the material that you turn over and the personnel that he has available within his command. This will naturally preclude the

employment of any civilian personnel by the Army and will restrict the library service."

On the 31st of December, 1920, the formal transfer of books and other property was made by our representative, Miss Ola M. Wyeth. The work is being carried on at the expense of the Y. M. C. A. under Army supervision. Miss Elizabeth B. Steere, one of the A. L. A. representatives, has been continued in the service of the Y. M. C. A. The number of books transferred to the Army was estimated at 33,482.

On receiving the telegram quoted in Dr. Hill's letter, the A. L. A. Headquarters immediately referred it to me as Chairman of the Committee on the Transfer of Library War Service Activities, with the suggestion that I take the matter up with Mr. Dickerson of the War Department. I was very promptly informed that steps had been taken and that the Y. M. C. A. had appropriated \$9000 for the library work there and that they were prepared to do everything that could be expected of them. Mr. Dickerson also assured me that he would take the necessary steps to follow up the matter thru proper channels.

The officers of the A. L. A. have recognized the special claims of the sick and disabled men in hospitals and have tried to make certain that sufficient funds were at all times retained to assure the continuance of the hospital library service until it is finally taken over by the Government.

The transfer is now in process, all of the personnel excepting the Director of the Service have been taken over, and are being paid by the Government. The government officials raised the question of the salary of the Director. For three months her salary was paid by the Government at the same rate as was paid by the A. L. A., but since the question was raised about October 1st her salary has been continued by the A. L. A. and she has been acting in an advisory capacity to the Director placed in charge by the Government. An adjustment of this salary question will complete the transfer of the hospital library service to the Government.

At this writing I have no late information concerning Public Health Hospital No. 60 at Oteen, N. C. Librarians of experience know that such requests come from the most unlikely sources. A. L. A. headquarters is constantly receiving requests for books from citizens of large cities in the United States in which the very best of public library service is maintained. This experience has been exactly paralleled in the hospital library service. Requests to newspapers such as the one quoted by Dr. Hill should, of course, be considered seriously, but investigation will probably show, not that the

library service has failed, but that some possible readers are without reading matter, not because reading matter is not available, but because the possible reader has failed to get into touch with the established facilities.

In closing let me say that the Government authorities in taking over anything of this kind, may move a little slowly, and cause us to lose patience, but they generally move thoroly and completely.

H. H. B. MEYER, *Chairman, Committee on Transfer of Library War Service Activities.*

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1921.

Why A Library Workers Association?

THE Library Workers Association exists to help library assistants. It proposes to study their problems and to make recommendations concerning them either to the American Library Association, or direct to librarians or to library boards. Such problems include employment, training, promotion and working conditions. It is in no sense a labor union. It is not composed of radicals or the disgruntled. It seeks information for its members with a view to their improvement, which implies, and means, improved library service. A questionnaire dealing with training has been prepared, and will be sent out soon to libraries and to library schools.

A great many librarians, after learning what the L. W. A. stands for, ask "Why cannot you attain your ends thru membership in the American Library Association?" The answer is that the American Library Association has seen fit to devote little or no attention to the question of personnel. Many members of the L. W. A. are also members of the A. L. A. and the younger association has sought affiliation with the older organization so that the L. W. A. cannot be charged with a feeling of dissatisfaction toward the aims and ideals of the A. L. A.—so far as they go. But the A. L. A. is without question an organization of head librarians who look at library questions wholly from the administrative point of view. A glance at the programs of the A. L. A. Conferences, and at its committees, show that while library administration and library methods receive full attention (and rightly so) problems of personnel are wrongly neglected. It is true that there is a committee on Library Recruiting but conference papers have shown that library recruiting as discussed by the A. L. A. is limited to attracting young people into the library profession. The L. W. A. believes that attention may be paid with profit to personnel problems as

well. Some librarians who evidently believe the A. L. A. fills every professional need and satisfies all shades of opinion, have, indeed, misinterpreted the aims of the Library Workers Association. They have charged that it is seeking the material advantage of its members at the sacrifice of the spirit of service. The one need not at all follow the other. It is true that some members of the L. W. A. believe that too much emphasis has been laid, in libraries, on the spirit of sacrifice. They believe that material considerations, perhaps as much as professional ideals, influence administrators who when filling library positions wire the applicant "How much will you come for?" instead of stating "The position is worth so much. What are your qualifications, education, and experience?"

The L. W. A. believes that from the administrative point of view, as well as from that of the assistant, from the standpoint of professional progress as well as from that of public service, a way should be found to promote assistants systematically from the junior to the senior grades. It believes that library recruiting is hypocritical if it seeks to attract ambitious young people into the library profession without offering means of promotion and growth. Such questions will be still more pressing if national certification is adopted and the lines of cleavage between the different grades of service are more definitely drawn. The L. W. A. does not oppose certification for librarianship. It does believe, however, that means should be found to prepare junior assistants for advancement *while they are in service*. It has been done in the U. S. Navy and in many private business corporations. Instruments for this purpose are to be found in library training classes, summer school short courses, and library schools. The instrumentalities at present, however, are far from satisfactory. Only some libraries have adequate training classes. Brooklyn has one that trains college graduates. The library schools tend to oppose single course students or "specials." The reason most frequently given is lack of room. Library schools also oppose granting credits for work done in summer schools. If these objections are valid, and it is still found that the best interests of both assistants and administrators require such training, some means must be found for removing the obstacles to attainment. To the study of this question, as well as to problems of employment and conditions of work, the Library Workers Association is committed. It seeks light, not heat, and plans to place the results of its investigations at the service of the library profession as a whole.

CATHARINE VAN DYNE, *President L. W. A.*

Lindsay Swift, 1856-1921

LIBRARIANS will all share the sorrow which is felt at the death of Lindsay Swift, editor of the *Bulletin* and other publications of the Boston Public Library. The men and women, and they are few in number, whose work in libraries is similar to his, must feel an especial regret to hear of his death, and an especial admiration for a man of such strong and independent character, and of distinguished attainment. Mr. Swift's writings include a biography of William Lloyd Garrison, the volume on Benjamin Franklin in the "Beacon Biographies," a book on "Literary Landmarks of Boston," and another on "Brook Farm." By his power of vigorous expression, his kindness, and his fine gift of irony, he could make a letter, or even a brief note, become an event to the recipient, and there must have been many who, like the writer of this, never had the privilege of meeting Mr. Swift in person, and yet regarded him as an honored friend. The sentences which follow are quoted from a letter from F. W. Burrows to *The Weekly Review* of September 24.

"Swift was one of the strongest journalistic writers in Boston. He was a free lance, except for his profound love and unswerving loyalty to Harvard University, which was not always well-defined as to his group affiliations; but when he was sure of his adversary his spear rang true on the center of the shield. He was of the old school of Boston radicals—which means that he was a conservative who believed himself to be a radical. His radicalism consisted in hostility to the conservative state of mind; toward any of the lines of thought that to-day would be recognized as radical, he was even more hostile. . . .

"He found for himself a retreat in the editorial chair of the Boston Public Library, where he had the most retired office in the building—one for which the elevators must make a special stop. There he gradually gathered more unfinished work than almost any other man in the city. He was fortunate enough to be somewhat deaf, and this added to his retirement; it was quite possible to pound on that door *ad libitum* without eliciting a response or disturbing his serenity. But when he emerged to do battle, it was with a firm hand, a steady eye, and a flashing blade. Few men ever undertook to answer one of Swift's attacks.

"Now, a man is not what I have sketched without at the same time being a great deal more.

"In the first place, the unrecognized group (at least unrecognized in American life) among

whom Swift must be numbered, is that to which the most decent and the most highly cultivated have always belonged. In the second place, no man can write as Swift wrote without being a ripe scholar, a clear thinker, and a man of fine literary taste. All of this Swift was. His permanent contributions to American history are considerable; as a publicist he performed many a valiant service for righteousness and truth. But to his friends he gave more than his pen ever gave to the world. I do not insinuate that this is a cause for regret. It is easy to overestimate the importance of fame and its contribution to civilization. It is not easy to overestimate the contribution of a man like Lindsay Swift to his own circle and his own day."

E. L. P.

The New York Public Library.

Farewell Reception at St. Paul for Dr. Johnston

THE St. Paul Public Library was the scene of a farewell reception given October 6th, to the Librarian, Dr. Dawson Johnston, and Mrs. Johnston by the Library staff, before their departure for Europe. Members of the Twin City Library Club were invited.

Dr. Johnston spoke on ideals of Library service especially in St. Paul, and of his plans for his work in Europe, where he is to assume the duties of Librarian of the American Library in Paris, and European representative of the American Library Association.

The following tribute was read and at the close of the meeting Dr. Johnston was presented with an illuminated copy bearing the signatures of staff members.

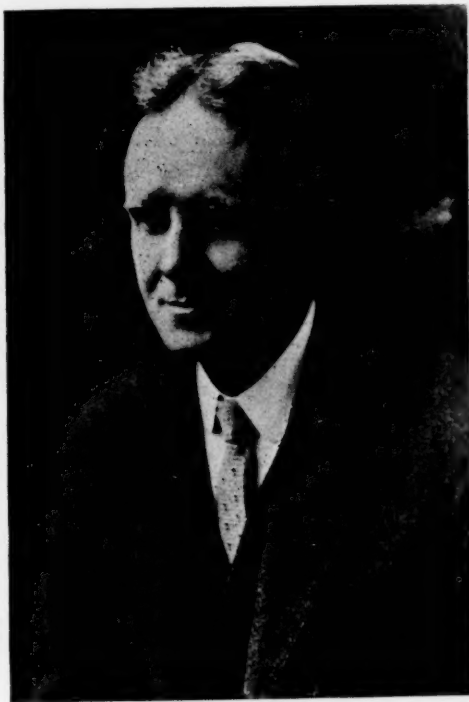
To Our Librarian, Dr. Dawson Johnston:

We, the members of the Staff of the Saint Paul Public Library wish to express our deep regret at your approaching absence from Saint Paul, altho we appreciate the high honor that has come to our library and our city by your appointment as Librarian of the American Library in Paris and European representative of the American Library Association.

During your administration the library has made remarkable growth, in spite of the fact that the serious fire of 1915 practically destroyed its collections, and that later it suffered from conditions incident to the War and the subsequent period of reconstruction.

In spite of these conditions, under the inspiration of your leadership the central library and three branch buildings have been completed, a collection of nearly three hundred thousand volumes of the most up-to-date character has been made, the number of card holders increased from 33,000 to over 75,000, and the annual circulation of books from 488,000 to over a million and a half (with one exception a larger per capita circulation than that of any other city in the country)—in short, it has been transformed from a small library to a great library.

We recognize that these results have been attained chiefly because of your broad vision of what a public



W. DAWSON JOHNSTON

library should be, and your intelligent and untiring labor in working toward this end. Your unselfish devotion to this ideal of making the public library serve all the people has endeared you to its patrons and has been an inspiration to your associates.

As a staff we feel that Saint Paul has been doubly fortunate in having as librarian a man who has great vision of growth and service, as well as one of fine culture and discriminating literary taste, a man whose ambition has been to have the best library rather than the largest library.

While your character and ability have won the respect and admiration of the members of the staff, your unfailing courtesy and kindness have won their affection, and your sense of humor has made association with you a pleasure. Every member of the staff, no matter what his position, has always been made welcome to your busy office, and has been given generously of your time and counsel.

As members of your staff we desire to carry forward during your absence the policies of expansion and service which you have inaugurated, and we can do this more heartily and with better courage if we may look forward to the possibility of your return. We, therefore, take this opportunity to express our earnest hope that you will return to the Saint Paul Public Library, thus enriching our city with the new breadth of experience and vision gained in your work abroad.

But even if you are absent from us, the results of your labors and the inspiration of your high ideals will remain with us and will not be forgotten. And whether you return to us or not, our sincere affection and our heartfelt wishes for your success and happiness will be with you.

JENNIE T. JENNINGS.

Designation of Library Degrees

FROM the report of the Committee on Academic and Professional Degrees presented at the 1920 meeting of the Association of American Universities, one learns that an attempt is being made to bring about uniformity in the granting of higher degrees, and that consideration is being given to the proper designation for professional degrees. Representatives of various professional schools—medicine, law, business administration and public health—appeared before the Committee "with the view of arriving at a solution of degree problems of common interest, which may meet the needs of the professions and will conform with the principles regarding academic and professional higher degrees adopted by the Association of American Universities."

The librarian looks in vain for a representative from the Association of American Library Schools at this meeting. Yet no profession has greater need for uniformity in and proper designation of degrees than does the library profession. It further needs the recognition of its professional degree which acceptance by the Association of American Universities would bring.

At present in the United States the degree Bachelor of Library Science (B. L. S.) is granted by certain library schools, at the end of two years of graduate work; at another school at the conclusion of a one-year course. There should be different degrees granted for these two types of courses.

Library schools are singularly unfortunate in having adopted the degree Bachelor of Library Science. It is confusing and meaningless to require the bachelor's degree for admission to a course and to grant the bachelor's degree at the end of two years' work. The use of the Bachelor as a professional degree should be discontinued.

The university librarian, altho he may have spent two years in graduate study at a library school, holds only a bachelor's degree. He is at a decided disadvantage compared with his colleagues on the faculty, who hold doctors' or at least masters' degrees.

There should be at least one library school in the United States which confers a degree equivalent to the Doctorate. University librarians and instructors in our library schools should be holders of this degree. It is certain that if library schools connected with institutions of higher learning are to hold their place with other technical and professional schools,

the instructors must hold a degree higher than that granted to graduates of these schools.

I should like to see the Association of American Library Schools consider the subject of degrees and to bring the result of its deliberations before the Association of American Universities.

EDITH M. COULTER, *Reference Librarian,*
University of California Library.

The Special Libraries Directory

THE Special Libraries Association has recently issued a valuable directory of business and other special libraries. It is edited by Dorsey W. Hyde, president of the Association, and contains an interesting editorial on the "Special library status as shown by the survey." The directory is the result of the first extensive survey ever undertaken in this field and lists more than thirteen hundred collections of specialized information in the United States. In New York City alone there are three hundred and thirty of them; in Washington, one hundred and eighty-eight; in Chicago, forty-eight; in Boston, seventy-eight; in Philadelphia, ninety-three. The special library movement is only about ten years old and thus the Directory stands as the record of a very recent growth. The impetus given to industrial and scientific research during the war will result in the establishment of libraries, as soon as business conditions improve, by organizations which have hitherto been without them. The business depression itself has taught many a manufacturing corporation the importance of accurate and timely information as the only reliable means of ascertaining the proper relation of production to prevailing market conditions.

The Directory contains first an annotated list of special libraries arranged by subject. About four hundred are described in considerable detail. This list is a useful contribution to one's knowledge of authoritative sources of specialized information and notes, among other things, whether the library in question is open to the public or only to a limited clientele. In the latter case, the librarian frequently indicates a readiness to co-operate with other libraries in the matter of supplying material. There is also a geographical list by cities and a subject index to the geographical list.

There is a large demand for the Directory, copies of which may be obtained from the Special Libraries Association, 3363 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C., for two dollars. It is the intention of the Association to keep this handbook up-to-date by issuing revised editions in the course of time.

H. E. H.



THE FREMONT BRANCH OF THE SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE Fremont branch of the Seattle Public Library was opened on July 27, 1921. The building is constructed of rough white plaster over hollow tile. Daniel R. Huntington, city architect, planned the building and describes its architecture as Italian farmhouse style. On the main floor there is a large undivided reading room for children and adults. The basement contains an auditorium and story hour room.

The building cost \$35,000 and was built from Carnegie funds. The site cost \$10,000 of which \$7,000 was raised by residents of the district.

Seattle now has eight branches in permanent buildings and one in temporary quarters.

The Aims of the L. W. A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In the report of the New York State Library Association meeting, in your number for October 15th, I see that Dr. Williamson mentioned the Library Workers Association in his address, as follows: "The Library Workers Association, it was asserted, would accomplish more in aiding its members to overcome their disadvantage in competition with library school graduates by promoting certification and opportunities for training in service than by conducting an employment bureau."

Evidently, we have not kept Dr. Williamson as well posted on our work as we had supposed, so I would like to correct any misunderstanding that may have arisen from his remarks.

The statement of the work of the Association distributed at the A. L. A. and since, gives clearly our purposes and our work. It is as follows: The Association is a co-operative employment clearing house that offers special consideration of personal problems. It works along definite

lines toward the improvement of library standards. The Association urges the correlation of work in summer, extension, correspondence and library school courses, so that these may count toward a library school degree. This, with credit for experience, will make such degrees accessible to all interested workers. It insists that not only the qualifications of people, but the qualifications of positions be considered and that libraries give more attention to making attractive the opportunities they offer. It urges careful consideration of the fact that there is a moral obligation to refuse a low salary at home when a better salary abroad is offered. It supports all progressive library movements, but it is primarily for the consideration of staff problems and welcomes the comments or questions of the lowest or highest salaried member of the profession.

In view of this statement, of the fact that the annual meeting at Swampscott (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL* August 1921, p. 665-666) dealt primarily with correlation of courses to make library training *available* for every one, of the communications addressed by the L. W. A. to the A. L. A. committee on training and included by that committee in its report at the 1921 meeting, and of the oral and written remarks along these lines by its officers, it is obvious that the work of the Association deals to a great extent with the problem of lifting library training to a higher standard and making it available for everyone. And this is done not for the benefit of our members alone, but also, it is hoped for the whole library profession.

MARIAN C. MANLEY,
Executive Secretary, L. W. A.

An Exterior Show-case for Book Display

STOCKTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

THE Stockton Public Library has recently been experimenting with exterior show-cases for displaying books on the side-walk front, as a way of catching the attention of pedestrians.

Altho the show window is a commonplace for the merchant who has goods to market—in fact, a prerequisite for any successful retail business—it appears to be but rarely utilized as a means of marketing the goods of a public library and for creating a desire for such goods in the minds of prospective customers. Possibly this reason alone, the novelty of a library show-case—explains the amount of attention aroused in this instance, the traffic occasionally becoming quite congested at this point on Market Street, and some people even crossing the street to explore.

Industrial, technical and business books, the existence of which in a public library is usually unknown to a large percentage of non-users of the library, have been in this way brought to the attention of a public ignorant of the fact that books and magazines relating to special lines of work and to hobbies might be had for the asking.

There has been sufficient evidence that the display has done more than excite a passing curiosity, for the books displayed have been asked for constantly, and frequent replacements in the cases have been necessary. New applicants have appeared to take their first borrowed books from these cases, now and then expressing surprise that such books might be taken home. One passer lifted the glass front of the case, scooped up the entire contents of one shelf, took them into the building, registered and carried home his collection, which, curiously enough, related to advertising, insects on the farm, char-

acter analysis and septic tanks. Many Stocktonians are in this way learning for the first time what the building on the corner of Hunter and Market streets is used for, having previously been under the impression that it had some connection with the old county jail.

Newspaper publicity, poster advertising, the movie slide, the mere talk, the cartoon, the informational book-plate and other forms of advertising, have each their value; but the most cogent appeal to the prospective book user is the tangible presence of the book itself.

H. O. PARKINSON, Librarian.
Stockton (Calif.) Public Library.

Who Can Supply These?

Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education calls attention to a request recently received for the following books and magazines to be used at the University of Estonia. If any readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL can furnish these publications, they should be sent to the names noted in each case:

American Journal of Psychology, James' "Principles of Psychology," Titchener's "Experimental Psychology," to Professor J. Vabalas Gudaitis, Dukanto gve. 5, Kowno, Lithuania.

American Journal on Ophthalmology, to Professor Peter Avizonis, Keistucis, gve. 36, Kowno, Lithuania.

American Medical Journal, to Dr. Mazulis, Red Cross Hospital, Kowno, Lithuania.

Dr. Duggan will be obliged if any one able to send these books will notify him in order that he may know that these requests have been met. Address him at the Institute, 419 West 117th Street, New York.

FOR SALE

The Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Michigan, has a large quantity of unbound duplicate periodicals, such as, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *North American Review*, *Outlook*, and many others, in some cases extending back to 1870. It will be glad to dispose of these at a reasonable price. Any library interested should send a list of its wants promptly.

The library of Wellesley College has issued an attractive handbook, giving a history of the library from its days of 16,000 volumes and 100 periodicals in 1878, three years after the opening of the College, to its present 95,000 volumes and 350 periodicals, besides pamphlets. Plans illustrate the arrangement and there are chapters on the special collections.



THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1921



THE protest from the American Library Association against the proposed features in the pending tariff act relating to books have been heartily echoed by most of the learned societies thru their executive committees, and it is hoped that these numerous utterances may not be unheeded by Congress. Under the duty free privileges of the libraries, they are less directly concerned than the dozen associations which represent individual educators rather than incorporated institutions, and it is the more interesting to note that the A. L. A. is taking the lead in this endeavor. It is desirable in the interests of all book buyers that book prices in this country should be as low as practicable and that as few hindrances as possible should be placed in the way of importation, especially of the collections *en bloc* which give special opportunities to libraries to make desirable purchases and which bring to American scholarship the needed tools. During the war it was found that, taking all American libraries together, there was still a considerable dearth of printed information on subjects with which the American Commission to Paris had occasion to deal. As one result of the war, many foreign collections are offered for sale and America is the best market. Congress should not take such action as would preclude this advantage to its national constituency. The proposal for "American valuation" as the basis of tariff duties is also a feature which does not directly affect libraries, but it affects them indirectly not a little, because it necessarily increases duties and, therefore, prices on editions imported for publication in America. Under these circumstances, fewer such editions will be imported, fewer such books will be brought to the attention of libraries, and nobody will be the gainer. It should, therefore, be gratifying to the library profession that so many classes of scholars are co-operating with the A. L. A. Committee. It is suggested that librarians should obtain from their trustees resolutions of protest in which the Springfield (Mass.) Library has set a good example, and the necessary information for such protests may be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of September 15, p. 739-740. A steady stream of protest is flowing Washington way since the A. L. A. committees made a start and it is desirable that Congress should hear from constituencies in every quarter.

WE have received indignant protest from several quarters as to what is claimed to be discrimination against American book dealers on the part of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying, which should fairly have attention. The prices given in the list of American editions in the last report of the Committee were apparently ten per cent off list price, plus postage, while library purchases can be made either thru local dealers or well-known book jobbers and library agents at much lower prices. It is claimed that in presenting the comparative lists given in our last issue English costs have been stated at a minimum and American prices at a possible maximum. The three members of the Committee represent libraries which are actual buyers, and it would be interesting to note what were the prices paid in the American market by libraries other than those referred to. It may have been noted that the final paragraph in the Committee report was not the same in this journal and in *Public Libraries*. It was learned after the report had been sent to both periodicals that the Agence de Librairie et de Publications had withdrawn under new management the impracticable importation offer made to libraries by its earlier management, and the correction given in the report in the LIBRARY JOURNAL doubtless reached our contemporary too late for inclusion.

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AS we have often pointed out, there should be co-operation and friendly relationship between all book distributors, as is happily the case in relation to Children's Book Week, and tho, as buyers, libraries are in a complementary relation with book dealers as sellers, there ought to be no acrimony or misunderstanding, but rather every endeavor that each side should understand and fairly treat the other. Any course to the contrary would be unfortunate to both interests. There is, in fact, immediate danger that differences which become unfriendly may lead to serious disadvantages to the libraries as a whole. Libraries have special advantages both in relation to tariff and copyright, which are really not rights but privileges, in view of the fact that they are public institutions for the benefit of the public. From the commercial side, publishers and importers feel that

they have reason to criticize both the duty free privilege in the tariff and the authority in the copyright code to import foreign editions without reference to American copyright. These privileges libraries, of course, desire to retain, and the Committee on Book Buying as well as the Committee on Federal Relations will be on the alert in their defense. But it is wise to recognize that there are two sides to such questions and to be just and friendly with those who are on the other side.

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THE strong appeal made by past President Bishop, who was at the head of the A. L. A. during the most active war period, for books for our boys still in the Rhine Valley, will not go unheeded, and in fact, in response to the letter of Dr. Hill, the A. L. A. authorities have promptly cut the Gordian knot by appropriating \$1000 for books to be sent directly and im-

mediately to Miss Steere at Coblenz. It is gratifying, indeed, to have Mr. Bishop's emphatic endorsement of the work still going on thru the Y huts as a result of the earlier work of the A. L. A., and his tribute to the women who are doing that work will be read with appreciative sympathy thruout the library profession. It is, of course, to be regretted that the A. L. A. was not able to carry out the Enlarged Program, which would have provided so amply for this work, and that there was so much red tape involved in making the transfer. It looks now, however, as tho the boys at Coblenz and thereabouts will, within a fortnight or so, have all the good reading they will have time for before our troops in Germany are altogether withdrawn from the occupied territory. The purchasing has been put in the hands of Mr. Hopper of the New York Public Library that the dispatch of the books may be expedited with the utmost promptness.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held in Litchfield, Oct. 20 and 21, 1921, Henry N. Sanborn, President, in the chair. The two days session, an innovation, was a big success. Much value lay in the informal exchange of ideas between people engaged in similar work which is impossible in a one-day meeting.

A fitting tribute was paid to Anna Gaylord Rockwell who resigned as Librarian of the New Britain Institute after twenty-seven years of service in building the library in its career of usefulness.

It was voted that the annual dues be increased from fifty cents to one dollar and it was recommended that consideration be given at the next meeting to provide for institutional membership at five dollars a year.

A petition was sent to the Council of the A. L. A. for affiliation of the Connecticut Library Association with that body according to the revised Constitution and By-laws. A committee was appointed to revise the Handbook annually.

A talk by E. Louise Jones, agent of the Division of Public Libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education, opened an afternoon's discussion of "Books for Small Libraries." Miss Jones said, in part, that, as many librarians are untrained, she would suggest that library committees present once a week lists to trustees, that questionable books be read by more than one

member of the board before passing judgment. She recommended the purchase of detective stories—quoting Percival Lowell, the celebrated astronomer as a lover of these tales—wholesome, healthy, stimulating books, books on local history and by local authors, and attractive editions of children's books. For the book budget a good division is one-third non-fiction, one-third fiction and one-third books for children. John Cotton Dana's policy is twenty per cent for juveniles. Miss Jones spoke of the various booklists published by state libraries, of the *A. L. A. Booklist* and of the *Bookman's Manual* by Bessie Graham. She urged the advertising of new book titles in the local paper, advised buying from local dealers and said subscription books should never be bought by small libraries. In the matter of discarding books and weeding out collections, she suggested that gifts should not be accepted except with the provision that disposal of them should be made by the librarian, adding only to her collection titles she approved, that old scientific books, old government documents, old religious books and worn books should be thrown out at regular intervals.

The discussion in the evening was on library district meetings. Anna G. Hall of the H. R. Huntting Co., Springfield, and formerly organizer of the Library Extension Division of the New York State Department of Education, led with a talk on district meetings in New York. That state is divided according to transportation

facilities into thirty districts. The program of the meetings which occur in May and June appears in *New York Libraries*, and is arranged by the state association which voted \$200 a year for the work. The idea is to foster *esprit de corps*, to aid in book selection and to give elementary lessons in library routine, cataloging, etc. In some states the districts are changed from time to time.

The Friday morning session was devoted to a report of the work done by the American Committee for Devastated France in the building of public libraries in the district around Soissons, which was invaded by the Germany Army in 1914, and almost entirely devastated. Annie Carroll Moore, head of the children's work in the New York library system, who visited the district this spring, related her experiences in a vivid manner. Miss Moore saw a great similarity between the people of this farming district and New Englanders. She spoke of the remarkable courage of the people which rose above the desolation. The library plan has been to build in Soissons a central point with other libraries as distributing agencies to serve one hundred and twenty-five villages. The other libraries are Anizy-le-Chateau, Vic-sur-Aisne, Blérancourt, and Coucy-le-Chateau. The work was under the direction of Jessie M. Carson, Miss Moore's assistant in the New York Public Library. The plan was to have an American librarian with a French assistant. Snapshots and pictures were shown while waiting for the two-reel film showing the nine-months work. Alice Keats O'Connor of the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library, who had charge of the Soissons library explained many details. The substance of her talk appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October 15. She added that the circulation was 22,263 books from June, 1920 to April, 1921. Miss O'Connor spoke of the great appreciation of the French people for the Americans who had saved France.

Votes of thanks were passed for the many people who contributed to the pleasure of the meeting; to the speakers; to the Proprietor of Colonial Hall; the Connecticut George Junior Republic; the Rector of St. Michael's; the manager of Phelps Tavern; the citizens of Litchfield who furnished automobiles to the Library; the Litchfield Historical Society and to the owner of the Playhouse.

Officers elected for 1921-1922 are: President, Arthur Adams, librarian of Trinity College, Hartford; secretary, Helen Scarth, librarian, Public Library, Farmington; treasurer, Lillian Landgren, reference librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, (re-elected).

LAURA A. EALES, *Secretary*.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

THE Bay Path Library Club held its autumn meeting in Webster in the new Corbin Memorial Library building on October 20th, with a registered attendance of sixty-eight.

Emily Haynes, president, introduced Clarence Nash, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Webster Public Library, who welcomed the club and gave a brief sketch of the Chester C. Corbin Memorial Foundation.

Book reviews, in charge of Barbara Smith of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library at Gardner, brought forth informal comment and discussion and the hour proved both interesting and helpful.

The first number on the afternoon program was a paper by Eva March Tappan, entitled "On Building Americanism in the Hearts of Boys and Girls thru Books" read by Robert K. Shaw of the Worcester Public Library.

Rev. Herbert E. Lombard of Webster then gave a talk on bookplates exhibiting many specimens and explaining the good and bad points of each. He advocated bookplates for library books, maintaining that a bookplate increases the respect in which books are held by the patrons of the library.

Resolutions were passed thanking the librarian and staff, the ladies of the church and all who had contributed to make the meeting a success, and a message was sent to Miss Tappan regretting her illness and thanking her for the paper which she sent.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE fourth fall meeting of the New England School Library Association was held in the library of the High School of Commerce, Springfield, Mass., on October 8th, Mary H. Davis presiding.

The theme of the morning session was "Practical Problems." C. A. Cockayne of Springfield told of the plan for outside reading used in the Technical High School. Clara F. Palmer of the Chicopee High School told of a fine working school library, developed under unfavorable conditions. The faculty members are in charge. A librarian from the Public Library gives two afternoons a week to advice on the book purchases and library methods. The librarian has organized a class of boys and girls and is training them as assistants. To each department is assigned a table, where books or illustrative material for special work may be assembled. Every pupil is assigned to the library two periods a week.

Florence G. Henry of the Springfield Public

Library outlined the instruction given by that library to all the schools in the city, beginning with the seventh grade, and including the Continuation Schools. Helen G. Bliss told of the lessons given High School students.

Mary C. Richardson, librarian of the Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., spoke on "The Teacher's Part," summarizing the reasons for a school library as follows: Modern methods of teaching necessitate the use of more than one text, school work should be made as vital and interesting as possible, the child should be taught therefore how to read, and to use a library intelligently, then he should be trained in the reading habit and the library habit. The requirements of a well organized school library were detailed under the headings: Someone in charge who is really interested, the right kind of room, and proper equipment. The use of bulletin boards, and exhibits of pictures, supplementary material of various kinds, and collections of autographs were suggested as means of stimulating the interest of pupils.

Jesse B. Davis, supervisor of secondary education for Connecticut, spoke on "The Possibilities," urging librarians to keep in mind the seven objectives of secondary education in order to make the library contribute in preparing boys and girls for life.

EDITH K. COULMAN.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

THE fall meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held Tuesday, October 18, at North Wilbraham, with sixty librarians representing twenty-one libraries in attendance.

The program dealt principally with methods of library advertising. John A. Priest of the Chapin, Burnett, and Foye Advertising Company of Springfield, Mass., spoke on "Library Advertising from the Business Man's Point of View." His advice to librarians was to know their goods or books, to bring them before the public by all kinds of advertising and in this way "sell" the valuable information they contain. The general discussion that followed developed many useful suggestions. New and original methods of advertising employed in a small mill-town store library in southern New York were described in a talk by Anna G. Hall, formerly organizer for the Extension Division of the New York State Department of Education, and now connected with the Henry R. Hunting Company, and Hiller C. Wellman of Springfield compared some successful and unsuccessful advertising methods.

The main address was given by Franklin K.

Mathiews, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, at the afternoon meeting, held in the chapel of Wilbraham Academy, who discussed Children's Book Week, the history and progress of the movement, and the clean-up work which has been accomplished in juvenile books by publishing houses and booksellers thru the co-operation of libraries and the Children's Book Week Committee. Every children's librarian, said Mr. Mathiews, might do well to persuade her local bookseller to display one table of books labelled "Recommended by the Children's Department of the Public Library" in a conspicuous part of the store. The books would soon prove to be the best sellers.

MERIBAH E. KEEFE, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE New York Special Libraries Association began its year's activities with a meeting on Friday, October 28th, which had an attendance of one hundred and thirty-one. Following dinner a discussion of plans for the year was led by Rebecca B. Rankin, president, and entered into by a majority of the members present. Many splendid suggestions and ideas for future meetings were presented and will undoubtedly be followed during the year. Meetings will be held on the last Friday of the month, following last year's plan in having dinner meetings at half past five.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

THE New York Library Club entered on its winter program on October 20th when two hundred members met at the Y. W. C. A. Building at 610 Lexington Avenue to hear Dr. Charles C. Williamson speak on Certification for Librarianship.

"Dr. Williamson gave a brief historical outline of the progress of the idea, starting with the Asbury Conference of the American Library Association in 1919, the action taken at Colorado Springs in 1920, and the report made at Swampscott in 1921. He said that the question will be discussed at the Chicago mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association, and hoped that the Council at that time would reindorse the principle of certification for librarianship and express its willingness to have the American Library Association adequately represented on the proposed National Certification Board. The speaker said the proposal emphasized national not state certification, and urged voluntary action rather than a federal law. He objected to the implication that standardization would make librarians 'As like as peas in a pod.' He also stressed strongly the point that certification would not

affect incumbents in office; that experience would receive recognition, and that the plan was so drawn that education plus special aptitude would make possible rapid advancement. He said that the objections raised by some in contrasting library school training with experience and ability, can best be answered by a careful reading of the requirements for each certificate, and by comparing the library profession with other professions."

The motion that: "The New York Public Library Club expresses to the American Library Association its sympathy on the subjects of certification and standardization" was carried unanimously.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

THE special librarians of Philadelphia and vicinity held their first meeting of the season on Friday, October 28, 1921, in the Board Room of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

"The Library as a Business Asset" was the subject of an address by Henry P. Megargee, of the American Railways Association. Mr. Megargee dwelt on the need for varied knowledge which exists in a public utility corporation, and the ideal manner of meeting it. The library organization of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was outlined, as well as the information file under his own charge. Mr. Megargee believes that the potential value of a special library working in co-operation with other libraries is incalculable.

General discussion followed, as to various methods used in meeting the needs for this specialized information.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Louise Keller, librarian, Independence Bureau; vice-chairman, E. Mae Taylor, librarian, Philadelphia Electric Company; treasurer, Florence G. Humphreys, librarian Corn Exchange National Bank; secretary, Helen M. Rankin, Municipal Reference Division, Free Library of Philadelphia.

HELEN M. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Georgia Library Association held its annual meeting in Albany on October 26th and 27th. This was the first time that the Association had ever met south of Atlanta, altho most of the public libraries in the state are in south Georgia. There was an attendance of twenty-one librarians, representing thirteen public and four college libraries, the State Library and the Library Commission. In addition there were four trustees present, the chairman of the State Library Commission, and two club

chairmen making a total attendance of twenty-eight.

Four sessions were held. At the first session, held in the city auditorium on Wednesday afternoon, Nell Reese, librarian of the state Agricultural College, gave a talk on books on home planning and household decoration, telling of the collection on this subject in her library which is used by the students in home economics. Miss Reese distributed valuable bibliographies, one, a selected list of books on the subject and the other, a list of material, mostly in pamphlet form, which can be obtained free. The rest of this session was given over to reports from the librarians present and proved to be one of the most profitable of all the sessions, as the special features of the work of the different libraries were brought out, which provoked interesting discussion. From the reports given it seems that five counties in the state are operating county library systems, the most complete organizations existing in Crisp and Ben Hill counties. A unique method of distribution has been developed in these counties, which consists of using sacks to send the books in instead of boxes, the sacks being sent out by parcel post.

At the evening session, presided over by Mrs. John K. Ottley, chairman of the State library commission, the discussion centered around the subject of the library and the community with special reference to the relation of the club women to the library movement. Mr. Redfern, president of the Albany library board, spoke a few words of greeting to the Association and Mrs. Redfern, president of the Albany Woman's Club, also spoke. Other speakers were Louise Hays, trustee of the Thomasville library; Mrs. Chapman, a trustee of the Quitman library; Mrs. E. H. Kalmon, chairman of library extension of the Albany Woman's Club; Tommie Dora Barker, chairman of library extension of the fifth district federation of clubs.

The morning session on Thursday, held in the Albany library, was devoted to practical demonstrations of library work. Charlotte Templeton, secretary of the Library Commission, talked on advertising, pointing out what was effective advertising and showing examples of good newspaper publicity of libraries in the state. Susie Lee Crumley, principal of the Atlanta library school, gave a mending demonstration, showing processes and materials. Loretta Chappell, children's librarian of the Columbus Public Library, talked on organizing work with children, telling what methods had proved successful in her own work and showing a collection of excellent printed aids.

Discussion of the county library filled the afternoon session. Mrs. R. G. Hall of Cuthbert

gave the results of a very complete survey which she had made of book conditions in Randolph county where she found that many schools had no library at all, the text-books being the only books to which the children had access. With a view to arousing some interest, she had sent a letter to each teacher suggesting that a library day be held during Children's Book Week and enclosing a program with the material for carrying it out. She hoped that the stimulation of interest coming from this together with the influence of the books loaned by the State Library Commission would result in a concerted effort to establish a county serving library. Mrs. Gordy of Columbus told how she got her county appropriation; Louise Bercaw of Cordele described her library exhibit at the county fair; and Louise Smith, of Fitzgerald described her methods of book delivery, which employs sacks and the parcel post instead of cases and the express.

A resolution in favor of holding next year's meeting as part of a conference of Southeastern librarians, as was successfully done last year at Chattanooga, was passed and a suggestion forwarded to the presidents of the associations of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky that they serve as a committee to make arrangements for such a meeting in accordance with a vote passed at the Chattanooga Conference.

The following officers were elected: President, C. Seymour Thompson, librarian, Savannah Public Library; first vice-president, Charlotte Templeton, secretary, Georgia Library Commission; second vice-president, Mrs. Corinne Gordy, librarian, Columbus Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Louise Bercaw, librarian, Cordele Public Library.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-seventh annual conference of the Ohio Library Association was held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, on October 17-20. The historic environment of the College is still permeated with the spirit of its first president, Horace Mann, is filled with literary associations, and is now pioneering under the leadership of its new president, Arthur E. Morgan, into wide fields of cultural and vocational education. Over two hundred and eighty librarians and trustees registered. On the first evening the president, Carl P. P. Vitz of the Cleveland Public Library, opened the session with remarks on "The Librarian Comes Out." The address of the evening was "Eyes and Ears and History," by Hendrik Willem Van Loon.

Library advertising, special libraries, and chil-

dren's literature were the topics of the second day.

Gilbert O. Ward, technical librarian, Cleveland Public Library, spoke on "Planning to Make the Public Library Known," and Louise E. Grant discussed "The Special Library, Local Industry and the Public Library."

The afternoon session was a joint meeting with the Yellow Springs Library Association, when Dr. Van Loon again spoke.

A paper by Lucy E. Keeler, author, essayist, and library trustee at Fremont, Ohio, on "Listeners in Literature" at the evening session was a series of delightful and discursive reminiscences of authors and books.

E. Gertrude Avey, head of the children's department of the Cincinnati Public Library considered "Some Recent Juvenile Books," and a general discussion followed in which children's librarians and others from Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, and elsewhere participated.

Wednesday was county library day. President Vitz and the Legislative Committee had secured the passage of the County Library bill for Ohio during the year, and the possibilities resulting from this were particularly stressed.

"Survey for Service," by Grace Stingley, librarian of the Rochester (Ind.) county library and "The Transplanting of a Buckeye," by Corinne A. Metz, county librarian of Allen county, Fort Wayne (Ind.) were two papers that fitted well together when presented at the afternoon session. The first was full of practical suggestions for the work of organizing a county library; the other a delightful account of Miss Metz's work in Oregon.

Section meetings were held in the morning.

At the College and Reference Section, Bertha M. Schneider, head cataloger of the Ohio State University Library, led off with a paper in "The Library of Congress Classification for Small College Libraries," a discussion of Mr. Hanson's article on this subject in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of February 15.

Robert E. Stauffer, librarian of Mt. Union College, Alliance, conducted a round table on the budget of the small college library, and the committee on co-operative binding for Ohio college libraries reported.

The School Libraries round table, led by the chairman, Stella Hier, librarian of the Woodward High School, Cincinnati, developed a discussion of unusual interest on the work of the class room library and recreational reading of young people as stepping stones to good taste.

At the Small Libraries round table Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library and chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the

Foreign-Born read her paper on "Books for the Foreign Born," which was also the report of the O. L. A. Committee on Americanization.

Bessie H. Shepard, head of the reference division of the Cleveland Public Library, led the discussion on how to choose public documents for the small library.

The President of the American Library Association, Azariah Smith Root, librarian of Oberlin College, gave the conference its fitting climax in the evening with an address on "The Human Factor in Library Service," after which the Library Players of Cleveland presented Susan Glaspell's one-act play "Suppressed Desires."

The officers for the coming year are: President: E. I. Antrim of Van Wert; vice-presidents, C. W. Reeder, Columbus, Maud Horndon, Akron Public Library, and Lucy Keeler of Fremont; secretary, Alice B. Coy, Cincinnati; treasurer, Gilbert O. Ward, Cleveland.

MARGARET DUNBAR, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Michigan Library Association met in Detroit October 5-7, with a registration of two hundred and forty-four. The meetings were held in the new Main Library, to see which was one of the objects of the meeting.

Adam Strohm, the librarian, welcomed the Association and told a little of the history of the new building. The President made a fitting response and then called for reports. The Round Table Committee reported that with only \$275 to spend eight meetings had been held touching seventy libraries. A representative had also been sent to the meeting of the Upper Peninsula Association.

Divie B. Duffield, president of the Detroit Library Commission, described the attempt of the Commission to secure from the last Legislature a bill for a Library Retirement Fund. He said the theory of the fund should be this: that there shall be contributed from year to year a sum of money which at the end of a fixed period, will produce and will give in hand a sum of money, which at an agreed rate of interest will produce, by careful investment, the amount of retirement pay. He said that the public should contribute a certain portion of the sum, and that whatever is contributed by the individual should belong to that individual under certain conditions. That is, if a member resigned and retired from the library field before the age specified the amount he had contributed with its accumulations should belong to the individual but not the part contributed by the public. He thought it should not be obligatory. The bill introduced failed to pass because the Detroit Common Council was opposed

to it, thinking it would lead to retired pay for everybody in the public service, and because the Legislature considered it simply a Detroit measure. If the librarians of the state desire such a bill they should take it up in such a way that it would come from all over the state and not appear to be a local measure.

Samuel H. Ranck, chairman of the Legislative Committee, spoke on, "Some Recent Library Legislation in Michigan. Is it Progressive?" His conclusion was that so far as legislation is concerned the last session of the Legislature made conditions for getting adequate library service to the majority of the people of the state a little worse than they were before. Lent P. Upson, director of the Bureau of Government Research, Detroit, explained the position of the Bureau and showed where some of the action taken was the result of its recommendations but not in accordance with it. After an animated debate the Committee on Resolutions was directed to prepare a memorial to be sent to the Governor and to the Administrative Board of the State of Michigan.

The main address Wednesday evening was made by Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College Library, and president of the A. L. A. Among other things he said that he was much impressed by the title of one of Edna Ferber's books, "Personality Plus." "That, it seems to me, is the sort of thing we librarians need. We need to throw into our work every ounce of interest, every ounce of personal response, every particle of personal magnetism and personal influence that we have in order that the person with whom we are dealing shall feel that we are profoundly interested in finding out exactly the thing that he wants."

On Thursday morning George B. Utley, librarian of the Newberry Library, spoke on "Topics for Library Meetings. What Subjects are Most Worth While?" He urged that more space on the program be given for discussion. Some of the strong doctrinal points that have proved most valuable have been brought out during informal discussions. While it has been claimed that it is not possible to have profitable discussion in a large meeting, he said that the more difficult it was not impossible, and spoke of the habit of persons attending A. L. A. meetings of slipping out during the reading of a paper and coming back afterward while it was being discussed. He spoke of a meeting he attended in England at which there was a large number of trustees and where the discussions grew very warm. He said trustees wanted something else than to hear librarians talk. The object of attending a meeting is to get inspiration, and that should not be temporary, but

something that should be vital six months afterward. Discussion spontaneously arising is more likely to be remembered. That topic is most worth while which best lends itself to discussion. Speakers from outside the library profession should treat their own specialty and not attempt to discuss points of library technique.

Following this talk a series of Round Tables were held at which circulation and loan problems, general administrative problems, new books, and technical books were discussed.

In the afternoon an opportunity was given to visit some of the branch libraries, the Ford Motor factory, the Pewabic Pottery, the *Detroit News*, and other points of interest. At the MacGregor Public Library in Highland Park the Association, in addition to enjoying the hospitality of Miss Sleneau, the Library Board, and the Staff, had an unusual opportunity to see a library which had been built up from the beginning in two years.

On Friday morning C. M. Burton, consulting librarian of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library spoke on, "Know Your Country." His ambition is to have everything in Detroit about Detroit history so that one need not go all over the state for information.

Votes of thanks were passed to all who had assisted in the entertainment of the Association; to Dr. Root, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Upson and Mr. Utley for their addresses; to Miss Olson for her wholehearted efforts as president and to Miss Walton for arranging the Round Table programs. It was also resolved that this Association is opposed to any effort to abolish the use of penal fines for library purposes without concurrent adequate substitute for library support; that the Association go on record as favoring the matter of a retirement fund for librarians, while leaving the whole matter with the Legislative Committee; and that the Association instruct and empower the Legislative Committee to use the resources of the Association and whatever other means may be available, in drafting library laws for Michigan, which will insure for the State adequate library service, supervision and extension. Finally, that the Association heartily commend the work of the Detroit Library Commission in its extension of adequate library service to all parts of Wayne County and earnestly urge the support of that policy and the continuation of said service as an inspiring example for the extension of such work thruout the State.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Flora B. Roberts, Kalamazoo; first vice-president, Agnes Jewell, Adrian; second vice-president, Jessie C. Chase,

Detroit; secretary, Earl W. Browning, Jackson; treasurer, Rose Ball, Albion College.

MARY E. DOW, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Missouri Library Association held its twenty-first annual conference at Ha Ha Tonka, October 17-19, in the center of the Ozark Mountains, twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad, and perhaps, the most beautiful spot in Missouri. Members attending were housed in cottages and feasted together on fried chicken and other good things in a common dining room. The meetings were all held outdoors, the last night around a camp fire in the woods. The afternoons were given up to hikes. Near the camp was a beautiful lake, and a precipitous canyon about three hundred feet high furnished some difficult climbing and wonderful views of autumn foliage. A large part of this region consisting of approximately eight square miles is cut up by caves and underground rivers. On the second afternoon the librarians explored one of the largest of these caves.

The first two sessions were given up largely to publicity problems. In the first session Alfonso Johnson, business manager of the Columbia *Evening Missourian* dealt with "Publicity in a Small Library." The paper was established by graduates of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and is almost entirely administered by students of the school. Mr. Johnson who has had wide newspaper and publicity experience in this country and in Japan, suggested and emphasized close co-operation with local papers, the necessity of librarians preparing copy in a presentable form, and the need for closest personal contact between librarian and patron in supplementing all other methods of publicity. Sarah N. Findley, librarian of Lindenwood College, spoke on "Publicity for the College, Normal and University Libraries," describing methods which she had used both inside and outside the library in interesting the students in better reading.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Johnson addressed the librarians on a "Book Week in Missouri." Among other methods which he recommended were co-operation of booksellers and newspapers, obtaining free advertising space in newspapers on open house in the library (which he especially favored), the co-operation between library and churches, and a library float. A resolution was passed unanimously that a book week be held in Missouri and that a committee be appointed by the President to carry this out. James A. McMillen, chairman of the committee, brought in a comprehensive report on certification for librarians, making specific recom-

mendations for such a plan in Missouri. It was voted that the committee be continued and be instructed to bring before the Association at its meeting in 1922 a further report with a draft of a bill to be presented to the legislature in 1923. In the evening J. Kelly Wright, Farmer's Institute lecturer of the State Board of Agriculture, gave an interesting illustrated lecture on Missouri. This was given outdoors with the curtain hung between two trees.

The Wednesday morning session was opened by Purd B. Wright in his address on "What Next in County Library Development." Mr. Wright was active in obtaining the passage of a county library law at the last session of the Missouri legislature, and his account of methods which were used to obtain this result were suggestive in illustrating what is now needed to put county libraries in operation in Missouri as rapidly as possible. Irving R. Bundy, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, reported on counties which were already taking preliminary steps toward the establishment of county libraries. He said that the plan of the A. L. A. for having a library book truck as a means of arousing communities to see the need of county libraries did not at present seem practical in this state, but might later prove an excellent publicity method. A resolution was passed that a committee be appointed by the President to assist Mr. Bundy in spreading the county library idea thruout the State. Alice I. Hazeltine of the St. Louis Public Library then presided during four-minute book reviews.

In the evening Sula Wagner of the St. Louis Public Library surveyed "Public Library Progress in Missouri" while Mr. McMillen gave a corresponding survey of college and university library progress in Missouri. It was voted that copies be sent to the State Library Commission in order to maintain as complete a permanent record of the library history of the state as possible.

The following officers were elected: President, Irving R. Bundy; first vice-president, Sula Wagner; second vice-president, Mary A. Ayres; secretary, Jane Morey; treasurer, Artie West.

CHARLES H. COMPTON.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was held on the morning of September 29, at Rapid City Library, under the presidency of Ada M. Pratt. The librarians had not met in the Black Hills for seven years, and, because of the distance from the more thickly settled eastern portion of the state, not quite so many were present as last year.

This was an "all South Dakota meeting," and the outstanding features of the program, besides the technical topics, were the delightful talk on western poets by our own Black Hills poet, Charles Badger Clark, with readings from his own works, and the evening address on the history of the Black Hills, given by President C. C. O'Hara, of the South Dakota School of Mines.

Ella Laurson's brief talk on what a library should do for a community was inspiring; Ethel E. Else gave a helpful demonstration of book-mending; and there were good discussions on the following topics: How to get county libraries started, by Jessie Bartholomew; Short cuts in cataloging, by Sarah N. Lawson; Keeping the library before the people, by M. E. Livingstone; The library from the trustee's point of view, by Mrs. F. D. Smith; and Interesting children in good books, by Minnie Shannon. Leora J. Lewis of the Free Library Commission, gave an interesting account of the A. L. A. meeting at Swampscott, which was supplemented by comments from Mr. Powers. Marian Manley of the Library Workers Association, who was unable to be present, sent a communication which was read by Doane Robinson.

Hospitable Rapid City people contributed much to the pleasure of the meeting: Dr. O'Hara arranged for a visit to the State School of Mines; the Public Library trustees planned a motor trip and dinner and local ladies entertained the delegates on the "Harvard plan."

Officers elected for the coming year are: President: Ella McIntyre, Huron; vice-president, Myrtle Francis, Redfield; secretary, Ethel E. Else.

MAUD R. CARTER, *Retiring Secretary.*

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirty-first annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association was held in the Denver Public Library on September 2-3.

Mrs. Duffield's paper on interesting others in the State Library Association gave, in a few words, some practical ideas. Katherine Craig, state superintendent of schools, made her audience feel the interest that should exist between librarians and teachers. She spoke of the growth in usefulness of the library, formerly a receptacle for knowledge whose usefulness was restricted by rules and regulations for the protection of its books, now, one of the greatest mediums for distributing material for the education of the people.

The association had been looking forward eagerly to the report of the work in France of Rena Reese, assistant librarian of the Denver Public Library. Miss Reese's call was to the

American Library at Coblenz, but the ground she covered in her talk extended over the principal libraries of France. "Impressions of a Western Librarian in an Eastern Library" by Elfreda Stebbins, of Fort Collins, who has just spent eight months in the New York Public Library, gave an idea of the vastness of that institution compared to our own smaller spheres of usefulness.

Still another of our librarians had wandered to foreign fields this past year, Helen Ingersoll, of the Denver Public Library, who has been engaged in children's work in the Denver Public Library. Miss Ingersoll held before us a high ideal of the "Children's Librarian" whose duty is to foster friendliness, to take part in the social activities of one's community, to create a better taste for better books in the home, and better books in the movies.

A lively discussion on "Rental Shelves: "Do they pay?" led to the conclusion that they did. The librarians present all charge rental for new books of fiction. The Denver Library also puts popular non-fiction on this shelf, believing that people are attracted to something for which they have to pay. C. Henry Smith, librarian of the University of Colorado, gave a clear and concise idea of "How to Take an Inventory," which in his estimation, is an undertaking consuming time and money not justified by its usefulness to the library. A pleasant break in the business discussions was provided by the subject, introduced by Dr. and Mrs. George Reynolds, of the University of Colorado, of "Some Phases of the Modern Drama," illustrated by Mrs. Reynolds' reading Maurice Baring's play "Katherine Parr." An afternoon meeting was held at the new Park Hill Branch library, whose attractions visiting librarians viewed with envious eyes.

The following officers were elected for 1922: President, Rena Reese, Denver Public Library; vice-president, Mary Weaver, Rocky Ford Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Lena R. Fenton, Boulder Public Library.

LENA R. FENTON, *Secretary*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirty-second annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Keene on October 13-14. The attendance was larger than ever before, fifty-three librarians and trustees being registered, as well as a large number of the townspeople.

At the Thursday morning business session, President Caroline B. Clement, in the chair, reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and received, following which the neighborhood leaders reported seven meetings held during the

year. Affiliation with the A. L. A. was discussed and it was voted to become a chapter. It was voted also to amend the constitution to include a new membership program with contributing, life, sustaining, associate and regular memberships.

At the afternoon session, after welcome from Mayor Orville E. Cain and Dr. H. R. Faulkner, Evelyn Warren of Townsend, Mass., gave an interesting paper on the duties and rewards of a village librarian. Next came brief notes on recent books, Mrs. Thomas Marble, of Gorham, discussing recent fiction; Alice M. Jordan, of Boston, children's books, and Winifred Tuttle, of Manchester, non-fiction.

On Friday morning sixty or more gathered in the library hall to hear J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., speak on "The Trustees Trust." It was well worth hearing. Following, Willard P. Lewis of Durham spoke on certification of libraries and librarians. Informal discussion followed and a committee was appointed consisting of Willard P. Lewis, F. Mabel Winchell of Manchester and Grace E. Kingsland, secretary of the Library Commission.

At this meeting Miss Kingsland announced that a friend of the association had given the necessary funds to establish a scholarship to enable some librarian from a small town to attend the annual meeting or the summer school.

The following officers were elected: President, Caroline B. Clement, Manchester; vice-presidents, Lillian Wadleigh, Meredith and Willard P. Lewis; secretary, Winifred Tuttle, Manchester; and treasurer, Annabel C. Secombe, Milford.

In addition to the exhibits of library supply houses there were interesting exhibits of free material and suggestions for Good Book Week, arranged by Miss Kingsland; and a Bookbinding exhibit by the A. L. A.

Visits to the New Hampshire Pottery Works, an automobile trip to Peterborough by invitation of residents of Keene, a visit to the MacDowell Colony and, not least, the reading from his own works by Judge Henry A. Shute contributed greatly to the enjoyableness of the meeting.

SARAH GILMORE, *Secretary*.

Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania State Library since 1903 and director of the State Museum, has resigned to become librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, on December 1, succeeding John W. Jordan who died last spring. He is succeeded at Harrisburg by Rev. George P. Donehoo of Coudersport, secretary of the State Historical Commission since its inception in 1911.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ALEXANDER, William A., dean of Swarthmore College, appointed librarian of Indiana State University in succession to William E. Jenkins, who is spending this year traveling in Europe and will return to the University next year as professor of English. Mr. Alexander was assistant in the University Library previous to his appointment as registrar and dean of Swarthmore. He has served as publicity director of the National Educational Association, as a member of the committee which in 1917 devised a uniform college certificating blank for colleges and universities in the middle Eastern states and for the last year of the committee which determines the official list of accredited colleges in the middle Eastern states.

BROWN, Greta E., 1900 D., is Anna G. Rockwell's successor as librarian of the New Britain (Conn.) Institute.

BUDLONG, Minnie Clark, is acting temporarily as pastor of the People's Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., during the illness of her daughter, Rev. Julia Budlong.

BROWN, Jane, formerly army librarian at Camp Knox, Ky., appointed naval librarian at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

CLARKE, Elizabeth Porter, has resigned the librarianship of the Public Library of Jacksonville, Ill., to become State Organizer with the Iowa State Library Commission at Des Moines, November 15th.

COMAN, Caryl, of the Portland, (Ore.) Public Library was appointed librarian of the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Calif., and

later transferred to the U. S. Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to succeed Irene Dayton.

COOPER, Isabella M. 1908 N. Y. S., after a year's library work with the American Committee for devastated France has returned to the charge of the Central Circulation Branch of the New York Public Library.

CORWIN, Belle, for twenty-six years librarian of New York University, resigned in October.

COWGILL, Ruth, 1911 P., formerly librarian of the Public Library, Boise, Idaho, has been appointed librarian at the U. S. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

DAY, Rebecca, formerly librarian at Longmont and later librarian of the Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo. has been transferred to succeed Maude L. Mast as librarian of the 12th Naval District, with headquarters at Mare Island, Calif.

DAYTON, Irene, 1911 D., transferred from the Library of the U. S. Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to succeed Miss Duren as librarian of the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

DONNELLY, June R., director of the Simmons College School of Library Science will spend part of her Sabbatical year, from Christmas to Easter, in a study of present-day library conditions and of the Library of Congress classification system.

DUREN, Fanny, librarian at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., for the last three years, has resigned in order to take a much needed rest.

FLEMING, Ruth, 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, Calif.

FREEMAN, Marilla Waite, who received the degree of LL.B. from Memphis University in June and was admitted to practice at the Tennessee Bar, has resigned the librarianship of the Memphis Institute which she has held for the past ten years to accept an executive position in the Foreign Law Department of the Harvard Law Library, Cambridge, Mass.

GODDARD, Frances H., for over thirty years on the staff of the Boston Public Library, resigned in the summer and has sailed for an extended visit abroad.

JOHNSON, Mildred Noë, 1918-19 N. Y. P. L., is assistant editor of *Safety Engineering*, New York City.

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KELLER, Helen Rex, recently of the League of Nations Library at Geneva and formerly in charge of the library courses at Columbia University, has returned to New York.

LAMMERS, Sophia J., 1911-12 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian, Public Library, Mankato, Minn.

LITTELL, Grace A., assistant librarian of the General Theological Seminary, New York city, resigned to become librarian of St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-the-Hudson.

SCOVIL, Elizabeth A., assistant librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and previously librarian of the International Law Section of Colonel House's Inquiry succeeds Grace A. Littell as assistant librarian of the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

STEINER, Bernard C., librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore is author of a

life of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, soon to be published by Williams and Wilkins of Baltimore.

THOMAS, Sarah, formerly army librarian at Fortress Monroe, Va., appointed navy librarian of the U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

ULRICH, Carolyn F., 1918 P., who has had charge of Central Circulation of the New York Public Library during Isabella M. Cooper's absence, appointed chief of the Periodicals Division in succession to Annie C. Tompkins, deceased.

WAYLAND, Annie E., for fourteen years a member of the Bangor (Me.) Public Library staff and for some time past head of the Reference Department died in September, at the age of thirty-three.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

Buffalo. The University of Buffalo Library Science Course opened on September 28th with thirty-four new students, who, together with those who started their work last year, make about fifty candidates for a certificate. Several from New York State, outside of Buffalo and others are from Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Ontario, China and Russia. Eleven are graduates—two of Peking, three of Smith, one each of Vassar, Syracuse, Mt. Holyoke, Buffalo, Minsk, Trinity—and others have had college work at Michigan, Pittsburgh, Carnegie, Elmira, Buffalo, Wyoming, Oberlin, William Smith, Charkov, Tulane.

NORTH DAKOTA

The outlook for good library legislation in North Dakota is bright. R. A. Nestos, the new governor, is the head of the Minot Public Library Board, an ex-president of the North Dakota Library Association, and a member of the County Library Law Committee of that Association; and Sveinbjorn Johnson, the successful candidate for the office of attorney-general, at one time was legislative reference librarian at Bismarck, and has always retained a deep interest in library affairs, being at present a member of the Grand Forks Public Library Board.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. The University of Washington Library School opened September 28th with a

registration of nineteen, the largest class, except one which has ever entered. Of these eight are graduate students. All but one (who comes from Oregon) are residents of the state of Washington. Registration has been probably curtailed somewhat by the excessive fees levied by the last State Legislature against students from outside the State, as there were many more than the usual number of inquiries from non-residents.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda. With a book stock of 54,047 volumes at the beginning of the library year on June 30, 1920, and augmented by 2,402 volumes, the Alameda Free Library in the past year circulated 172,480 books and registered an increase in circulation of 13,685 over the previous year. The staff numbered eight, and their salaries totaled \$8,622. \$4,117 was expended on books. The attendance at the West End Reading Room was 28,889. The practice of advertising the new accessions in the *Times-Star* proved popular with the reading public.

The county library of Monterey County is ranked among the most important educational agencies in the county by Arthur Walter, Superintendent of the Salinas City Schools and Chairman of the Monterey County Board of Education, in his report dealing with the school finances of Monterey County, published March 7, 1921.

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In a recent issue of the Official Organ, New York State Educational Dept. (Library Division) appeared the following: under caption, "Recent Books Worth Buying," Mary E. Eastwood, compiler, of "Best Books":

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Riverside. The ten-weeks "winter school" of the Riverside Library Service School will begin on January 9th. The courses will be: Book-binding, W. Elmo Reavis, about forty-eight hours; Reference and documents, Lillian L. Dickson, about sixty hours; Cataloging and classification, Mary E. Hyde, twenty-five periods (about 100 hours); Book selection, 10 periods, and Loan Work (5 periods), Zulema Kostomlatzky; High school library, ten periods, and Periodicals, five periods, Alice M. Butterfield; Library administration, five periods, Theodore R. Brewitt; Business library, fifteen periods (about sixty hours), Louise B. Krause; Library law, lecturer to be announced.

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Assistant librarian would like to hear of similar position, preferably in New England. Has had all round library experience including administrative work. Address F. N. 20, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Young man, college and library school graduate, having college and public library experience, would like to find position as librarian of public, college or normal school. Address G. G. 20, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Expert linguist with experience in university library and university and library school training wishes position, preferably in reference or catalog department of college or large public library. Address John W. Rice, 361 Union St., Rockland, Mass.

Library school graduate with seven years' experience in scientific, technical and general reference work wants position in professional or commercial field in New York City or within commuting distance. Address E. N. 20, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

United States. Superintendent of Documents. Agricultural chemistry, industrial alcohol, preservatives; list of publications for sale by superintendent of documents. 10 p. August, 1921. (*Price List* 40, 13th ed.).

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United States. Department of Agriculture. Farmers' bulletin subject index. 12 p. July 1, 1921.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. See ENGLISH LITERATURE.

AMERICANIZATION

Jordan, Riverda Harding. Nationality and school progress: a study in Americanization. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publishing Co. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n. (School and home education monographs, no. 4).

ARIZONA. See WATER SUPPLY

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Townsend, M. E. The Baltic states. 419 West 117th Street, New York: Institute of International Education. Bibl. S. (International relations clubs syllabus no. 10).

BIOGRAPHY

United States. Library of Congress. Selection of composite biographical works arranged by countries. 8 typew. p. April 20, 1921. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

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CHILD LABOR

United States. Children's Bureau. Employment-certificate system: a safeguard for the working child. Bibl. (Industrial ser. no. 7, Bur. pub. no. 56 [rev.]).

See also SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, COMPULSORY

CHILD WELFARE

American Child Hygiene Association. Transactions of the eleventh annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., October 11-13, 1921. Bibl. Gertrude B. Knipp, Exec. Sec., 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

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Latourette, K. S. China under the republic. 419 West 117th Street, New York: Institute of International Education. Bibl. S. (International relations clubs syllabus no. 9).

CHURCH WORK. See IMMIGRANTS

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Massachusetts. Department of Education. Division of University Extension. Thirty lessons in naturalization and citizenship: an outline for teachers of adult immigrants. Bibl. November, 1921. (Bull. v. 6, no. 6, whole no. 39).

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Palmer, E. G., comp. Selected reading list for administrators and teachers in part-time schools. Berkeley: University of Chicago. Division of Vocational Education. Research and Service Centre for Part-Time Schools. 14 p. S. (Part-time educ. ser. no. 7, Leaflet no. 3).

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Allen, F. M. Possibilities of prevention of diabetes. Albany, N. Y.: N. Y. State Dept. of Health. *Health News*. August, 1921. p. 159-169. Bibl.

DIETETICS. See FASTING

DISARMAMENT

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Committee on International Justice and Good Will. The church and a warless world; the next step; reduction of armaments. Bibl. 105 East 22nd Street, New York. 15 c.

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on naval disarmament, with special reference to Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. 5 typew. p. March 3, 1921. 60 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

DISINFECTION

Rideal, Samuel, and Eric Keightley Rideal. Chemical disinfection and sterilization. New York: Longmans, Green. 1 p. bibl. O. \$7.50 n.

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Boucke, Oswald Fred. The development of economics; 1750-1900. New York: Macmillan. 14 p. bibl. D. \$2.25 n.

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United States. Bureau of Education. Publications available September, 1921. 21 p.

See also CONTINUATION SCHOOLS; SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, COMPULSORY; AMERICANIZATION

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Boston Public Library. Presidential elections; selected titles of books in the . . . library. . . Boston: Boston Public Library. 18 p. D. pap. 5 c. (Brief reading lists, no. 17).

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United States. Library of Congress. List of references on espionage in industry. 3 typew. p. April 18, 1921. 40 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

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EYESIGHT

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on eye conservation in industry. 11 typew. p. April 6, 1921. \$1.20. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

FASTING

Pearson, R. B. Fasting and man's correct diet. 6912 Lakewood Avenue, Chicago: [Author]. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.75 n.

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Hasting, A. B. Physiology of fatigue; physico-chemical manifestations of fatigue in the blood. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Public Health Service. Bibl. May, 1921. (Public health bulletin no. 117).

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Great Britain. Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, war period: fluorspar (1913-1919). Bibl. 1921. 9 d.

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Gilchrist, R. N. Principles of political science. New York: Longmans, Green. 27 p. bibl. D. \$6 n. See also ELECTIONS, PRESIDENTIAL

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See also AMERICANIZATION; CITIZENSHIP

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Page, Kirby. Industrial facts; concrete data concerning industrial problems and proposed solutions. New York: Doran. 2 p. bibl. D. pap. 10 c. (Christianity and industry, 2).

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Hyde, Grant Milnor. Handbook for newspaper workers; treating grammar, punctuation, English, diction, journalistic structure, typographical style, accuracy, headlines, proofreading, copyreading, type, cuts, libel, and other matters of office practice; with an introd. by Willard G. Bleyer. New York: Appleton. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

LAW

Hicks, Frederick C. Men and books famous in the law. Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co. Bibl. \$3.50.

Shepard, Frank, Co. Legal bibliography: the citation phase; an explanation of the use of citations in legal research with explanatory notes and specimen pages, prepared as an aid to the study of legal bibliography and for the general information of the bar. 148 Lafayette Street, New York. 53 p.

See also MARITIME LAW

LEATHER INDUSTRY

Bennett, H. G. Animal proteins. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. Bibl. 15 s. (Industrial chemistry).

LIBERIA. See NEGROES**LIBERTY OF SPEECH**

The fight for free speech; a brief statement of present conditions in the United States, and the work of the American Civil Liberties Union against

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LIVESTOCK

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NEVADA. See WATER SUPPLY**NIAGARA FALLS**

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